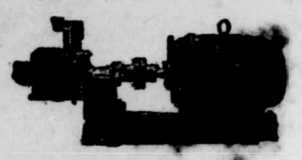
Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., 9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

For GREY HAIR [redacted]
BRAHMICA is
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VOL. XXVII NO. 3 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Menace To America From Abroad

Roosevelt Hits Out At Dictators

TRIPLE TASK BEFORE DEMOCRACIES

Need Of Self-Defence Against Aggressors For World Peace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

"There are storm signals from across the seas", declared President Roosevelt in his address to the Congress on the state of the nation.

Peace Not Established

"A war which threatened to envelop the world in flames has been averted but it has become increasingly clear that peace has not been assured. All about us rage undeclared wars, military and economic. All around grow deadlier armaments, military and economic. All around are threats of new aggression, military and economic.

Storms from abroad directly challenge the three institutions indispensable to religion, democracy and international good faith. In modern civilisation the three complement each other. Where freedom of religion is attacked the attack will come from sources opposed to democracy. Where democracy is overthrown the spirit of free worship has disappeared. Where religion and democracy have vanished, good faith and reason in international affairs have given way to strident ambition and brute force.

NOT FIT FOR CHRIST.

A regime which relegates religion, democracy and international good faith to the background cannot find place for the Prince of Peace. The United States rejects such ordering of society. There comes a time when men must prepare to defend not only their homes but the tenets and faith of humanity on which their Churches, Governments and their very civilisation are founded. The defence of religion, democracy and international good faith is one and the same fight. To save one we must make up our minds to save all. We know what might happen to the United States if the new philosophies of force encompass other continents and invade our own. Fortunately, in the Western Hemisphere we have a rich diversity of resources functioning together in mutual respect for peace.

NO ISOLATION

Our people are pledged to protect that Hemisphere from storms from any quarter. This does not imply that American Republics dissociate themselves from the nations in other continents or that America is against the rest of the world. We stand on our historic offer to take counsel with other nations that aggression may be terminated, the armaments race may cease and commerce may be renewed. But the world has grown so small and wapons so swift that no nation can be safe so long as any other powerful single nation refuses to settle its grievances at the Council table.

God-fearing democracies, which observe the sanctity of treaties and international good faith, cannot safely be indifferent to international lawlessness anywhere. Words may be futile but war is not the only means of commanding decent respect for the opinions of mankind. At least we should avoid action or lack of action likely to encourage the aggressor. Our Neutrality Laws may operate unevenly and unfairly and may give aid to the aggressor and deny it to the victim. The instinct of self-preservation warns us not to let that happen any more. We have also learnt that the probability of an attack is mightily decreased by the assurance of an over-ready defence.

President Roosevelt said that within a few days he would send a special message to the Congress for adequate defence. The President urged that the troubles of the world should be met by national unity. "If another form of Government can present a united front in attacking democracy, the attack can be met by a united democracy. A nation's programme of social and economic reform is part of the defence as basic as armaments.

DEMOCRACY WORKS

"Never in American history has there been six years of such far-flung preparedness and all accomplished without dictatorial commands, conscription of labour, confiscation of capital, concentration camps or a scratch on freedom of speech and press and the rest of the bill of rights. We are on a race to make democracy work so that we may be efficient in peace and secure in self-defence.

"We can compete with dictators in bringing idle men and idle capital together and at the same time remain within bounds of what we consider civilisation." When they are seeking an increase of production and consumption, it was illogical for the Government to consider a drastic curtailment of its own investment. In the bottom of their hearts industry, agriculture and finance wanted the Congress to do whatever was necessary to raise the national income to eighty thousand million dollars a year. "If a solution of the problem was the price of preserving our liberty, no formless selfish fears could stand in the way.

"Once I prophesied that this generation of Americans had a rendezvous with destiny. That prophecy has come true."—Reuter.

IBN SAUD'S PROTEST TO ROOSEVELT

CAIRO: Jan. 4.

King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia has sent a letter to President Roosevelt contending that America is considering the Palestine problem one-sidedly owing to the Jewish influence, but expressing confidence in the American spirit of Justice.

King Ibn Saud declares that Arabs have occupied Palestine during every period of history except the comparatively short Jewish and Roman occupations.

It is understood that Britain and France have agreed that the Arab leaders may visit Lebanon to confer with the Mufti.—Reuter.

VICTIM OF AVALANCHES

Woolwich Academy Official Found Buried In Snow

DOVOS, Jan. 4.

Capt. Ronald Percy Tullock (64) of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, was found dead buried in snow at Wolfgang. Capt. Tullock was missing since Monday. Search parties found ski marks, but discovered near the spot where he is believed to have disappeared that at least seven avalanches had fallen.—Reuter.

SKI-ING STUDENTS MISSING

MARTIGNY (Switzerland), Jan. 4.

Three out of a party of five students ski-touring in Valferret are missing since the party was overwhelmed by an avalanche. Two others were rescued and are seriously injured.—Reuter.

MORE FR. TROOPS FOR SOMALI

Another battalion of 750 men of Senegal Infantry will depart on January 7 for French Somaliland.—Reuter.

Palestine Conference

Arab Leaders To Confer With Mufti At Lebanon

CAIRO, Jan. 4.

The Palestine Arab leaders expect to receive permission shortly to proceed to Lebanon in order to confer with the Mufti.

It is understood here that the first meeting of the Palestine Conference will take place on January 18 and that Mr. Chamberlain will preside.—Reuter.

Incendiarism In Palestine Highland Infantry To Rescue

JERUSALEM, Jan. 4.

Government offices at Beersheba were set on fire last night. The fire was extinguished by a party of Highland Light Infantry after considerable damage had been done.—Reuter.

JEW. PUBLIC HOUSES TO BE CLOSED

[redacted] announced that 280 Jewish-owned public houses and restaurants, selling alcoholic drink will be permanently closed in Bukharest.—Reuter.

ALLEGED SPY LOSES HEAD

Nazi Charge Against Rudolf Szories And His Execution

BERLIN, Jan. 4.

The third execution by beheading this year occurred this morning. It was Rudolf Szories of Leipzig sentenced to death in September.

The indictment said that he fled from the country to France and joined her secret service to spy on the fortifications on Germany's Western Frontier.—Reuter.

COL. BECK TO MEET HITLER

BERLIN, Jan. 4.

According to a message from Warsaw, Col. Beck is expected to visit Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden on his return from holiday at the French Riviera. It is also believed that Col. Beck will have a talk with Herr Von Ribentrop —Reuter.

BURMA GOVERNOR ORDINANCE

Impresement Of Motor Vehicles For Military And Police

RANGOON: JAN. 4.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BURMA, SIR ARCHIBALD COCHRANE, PROMULGATED TO-DAY THE BURMA IMPRESSMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ORDINANCE, UNDER SECTION 41 OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA ACT, EMPOWERING OFFICERS TO REQUISITION ON PAYMENT PUBLIC VEHICLES, IF URGENTLY REQUIRED FOR MOVEMENTS OF POLICE OR MILITARY FORCES.

The Ordinance says that an emergency has arisen, which makes it necessary to provide for impressment of motor vehicles. Whoever disobeys or neglects to comply with any order in this connection shall be punished with imprisonment, extending to six months or with fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or with both.

An explanatory Communique states that this provision is being made by the Ordinance because the Legislature is not in session, and it is considered expedient that there should be such provision now to meet any emergency that may arise.

It is believed that the powers have been conferred as precautionary measures in view of the Civil Disobedience campaign which has not yet been called off, as well as picketing of schools and colleges by students, which is continuing in Rangoon.—A.P.

Nariman To Contest Corporation Election

INSTRUCTIONS FROM WARDHA AND B. P. C. C.'S ACTION

A pleasant surprise awaits the civic voters of Bombay in that the B.P.C.C. decided on Wednesday night to put up Mr. K. F. Nariman as a Congress candidate for the ensuing Municipal Corporation elections from A—I Ward.

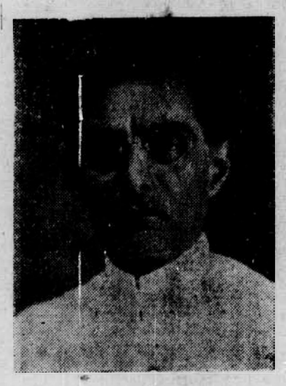
The decision, it is understood, was taken in view of a letter from Wardha with directions that Mr. Nariman may be nominated on Congress ticket without any conditions.

HE HAS BEEN PUT UP IN THE PLACE OF MR. K. S. RAMACHANDRA IYER WHO HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO WITHDRAW HIS CANDIDATURE.

The question of Mr. Nariman's nomination was considered by the Selection Board of the B.P.C.C. on Wednesday night. It is understood Mr. Nariman was consulted in advance whether he would be prepared to stand on Congress ticket from A—1 Ward. He seems to have given his assent. The withdrawal of Mr. Ramachandra Iyer, who had been originally nominated from this ward was purely on personal reasons.

The decision of the Selection Board of the B.P.C.C. has been conveyed to Mr. Nariman through a letter.

Questioned by a "Chronicle" representative if he had anything to say in this connection, Mr. Nariman said that he was not prepared to say anything at this stage since he had not received the B.P.C.C.'s letter. It is likely the communication will reach him on Thursday.



Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Mr. Nariman is a Congress candidate from Colaba and Fort Southern Constituency (A-1) vice Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, who has been allowed to withdraw his candidature for reasons purely personal.

The decision of the Board has been communicated to Mr. Nariman by a letter in which the circumstances leading to the present decision are fully enumerated. Mr. Nariman has agreed to stand on the Congress ticket from the Constituency assigned to him.

Following are the Congress candidates from this Constituency;

MR. K. F. NARIMAN
MR. DEOJI GOPALJI THAKKAR
MR. H. R. PARIKH

B. P. C. C. LIFTS BAN ON NARIMAN

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement:

The Selection Board appointed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to select Congress candidates for the ensuing Municipal elections has nominated Mr. K. F. Nariman as a Con-

Bannu Raid Case Judgment

Three Sentenced To Death, Two To Transportation For Life And, Two To 10 Years' Imprisonment

BANNU, January 4.

Three sentences of death, two of transportation for life and two of ten years' imprisonment were imposed by the Sessions Judge to-day, at the conclusion of the Bannu Raid Case.

The trial followed the arrest of fifteen men in connection with the raid on Bannu on July 28 by an armed lashkar, when seven people were killed and property worth several lakhs of rupees was burnt. Six members of the lashkar were shot dead.

The three men sentenced to death are Sherandil (a Wazir) and Sargul and Ghaffar Shah (Khattaks).

Doran Nur Badshah and Payodin, both members of the Khattak tribe, were sentenced to transportation for life. Shamir Gul and Mir Qabul of Bannu were sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

A minor, Fazal Ghani, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and five others were acquitted.—A. P.

OPERATIONS

Tribesmen Give Trouble: More Cases Of Kidnapping

NEW DELHI: Jan. 4.

During December, the Razmak Brigade, supported by the Wana Brigade, visited the area of the Manzai Mahsuds, West of Kotkai, in order to strengthen the hand of the local Maliks in dealing with the hostile activities which were being undertaken by a few ill-disposed tribesmen in that area, according to a Press communique issued to-day.

During the march from Razmak there was some sniping and minor opposition. The Shabi Khel Mahsuds in whose territory these offences occurred, have been punished by fines. The movement through the territory of the Manzai Mahsuds was unopposed, and the hostile agitators were surrendered or settlements made on their behalf.

The troops regained their normal stations by Christmas.

On the 25th December, Jaswant Ram, who had been kidnapped from Behram Khel village in August, was released. A few days later, two individuals who had been kidnapped in October from Jhandu Khel Village, were released through the action of certain Maliks of the Ahmadzai Wazirs.

On the night of the 25th December, a gang of local bad characters attempted to kidnap an individual from Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment but were frustrated by the village pursuit party, who rescued the victim, who was wounded.

On the 31st December, a gang of mixed tribesmen kidnapped an individual from a lorry in the Bain Pass, between Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, a portion of the gang subsequently moved towards Pezu.

A cordon was at once established by troops and Frontier Constabulary. Early on the 3rd January, the village of Kathgarh, in Dera Ismail Khan District was raided, two villagers being killed and three kidnapped, including one woman. It was reported later that a patrol of Frontier Constabulary had engaged the gang a few miles from Paniala village.—A.P.

BANNU CASE APPEAL

BANNU, Jan. 2.

The appeal of Almaram and Shamlal, Bannu case prisoners, has been fixed for hearing on January 7 before the Judicial Commissioner.

Mr. Abdul Quaiyum, Bar-at-Law, and a member of the Central Legislative Assembly, will defend the accused.—United Press.

Relief For Bannu Raid Sufferers

BANNU, Jan. 4.

The sum of Rs. 20,000 granted by the Government of the Frontier Province towards the relief of Bannu raid sufferers will be distributed by the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu to-morrow.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

CUTCH STATE LEADER ARRESTED

(From A Correspondent).

CUTCH-MANDVI: Jan. 4.

Sjt. Velji Thakersi, Member of the Executive Council of the Prajakiya Parishad, was arrested this morning at his Ashram at Bidada by Mr. Saroj, Acting Police Commissioner. He has been charged under Sec. 57-A of the Cutch Penal Code. His Ashram was sealed by the Police. Sjt. Veljibhai was subsequently removed to the Bhuj Jail.

On receipt of telegraphic communication Mr. Yusuf Meherally, President of the Cutch Prajakiya Parishad, rushed to Mandvi, where he held consultation with public workers.

Shops were closed. The Parishad is arranging a protest meeting all over Cutch on Thursday.

UNREST IN ORISSA STATES

Premier Biswanath Das To See Viceroy

CUTTACK, Jan. 4.

The Hon. Biswanath Das, Premier, left for Khurda to-night to meet H. E. the Viceroy who passes through Orissa for Madras.

It is believed in political circles that the Premier might discuss during the interview the present unrest in the Orissa States and acquaint the Viceroy of the deep interest of the Orissa Province in the struggle in the States in the province with a view to find a solution for the impasse.

It is also stated that the Orissa States Prajamandal are making simultaneous representations to the Viceroy.

H. E. the Viceroy reaches Khurda at 8-30 a. m. to-morrow morning and stops for half an hour.—United Press.

Mahatma At Ahmedabad

Jamnagar To Follow In Rajkot Footsteps

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

With the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi here, the Swaraj Ashram has become the centre of political activities as the leaders of State people's organisations in a number of Kathiawar States are coming to seek Gandhiji's advice in connection with the impending struggle for attaining responsible government under the aegis of their respective rulers.

Mr. U. N. Dhebar, leader of the Rajkot 'Satyagraha', met Mahatmaji.

It is understood that the Jamnagar State will be the target of the next struggle on the lines of Rajkot.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. ?——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Graduate, Strong in Mathematics, Science. Apply sharp to the undersigned Secretary, Shree V. V. Mandal, Bhalod (Rajpipla State), R.S.Ry. (11209)

Wanted Salesmen on Rs. 75, 55, plus T.A. for sale of 27 p.c. Petrol saving German product. Apply "Meirich" Distributing Agency, 122] Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (11207)

Wanted graduate, B.Sc., strong in Mathematics, Science. Apply sharp to the undersigned. Secretary, Vidya Vinod Mandal, Bhaloc, (Rewa Kantha) (11209)

Wanted for the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Dhar, immediately a well qualified and experienced **Lady Doctor** holding degree of M.B.B.S. or Diploma of L.C.P.S. with foreign qualification in maternity and gynaecology; one having experience of surgical and operative treatment and Child **Welfare Work** will be preferred. Pay Rs. 150—5—175 and free unfurnished quarters. Will be subject by the State Rules and Regulations in all matters. Apply with copies of testimonials to: K. Nadkar, Dewan, Dhar State. (10239)

Provincial Board for Adult Education (Bombay Province) (282 Sadashiv Peth, Poona City). Wanted a Head Clerk on Rs. 60 p.m. and one clerk on Rs. 40 p.m. for the office of Board of Adult Education. The appointments are purely temporary and may be terminated at any time. Those who have experience in clerical work (including typing) and accounts in Government offices should send applications in their own handwriting to the undersigned before the 8th of January 1939. Persons selected for the post will only receive letters of appointments and will have to join immediately. Application should contain information about age, qualifications, length of previous service and experience, languages known, social activities if any. S. R. Bhagwat, Chairman. (10240)

52. TO BE LET.

To Let—"Il Palazzo", a magnificent Bungalow situate at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, with large Drawing, Dining and Reception Rooms, 14 Bed-rooms with bathrooms attached, verandahs all round, 4 Kitchens, ample godown and store rooms, Garage accommodation for 6 cars, stables, 20 Servants quarters, beautiful garden. Rent moderate. Can be let whole or in parts. Apply Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Mercantile Bank Building, Fort. (10219)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,
MARKET DEPARTMENT

THE NEW MUNICIPAL GOLD MOHOR CASTLE MARKET near the Byculla Bridge will be open for business in wholesale vegetables and fruits from the morning of Monday the 9th January, 1939. The opening ceremony of the market will be performed by His Worship the Mayor of Bombay on Sunday the 8th January 1939 at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

D. S. LAUD,
Superintendent of Markets.
Arthur Crawford Market,
Bombay 28th Dec. 1938.
10247

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SALE BY TENDER OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT LAMINGTON ROAD & CLUB ROAD, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the purchase of immovable property at Byculla, Bombay, admeasuring in the aggregate 7,329.73 square yards bearing New Survey Number 1A/3526 1A/3524 and Cadastral Survey No. 1-5/222 (Byculla Division). This property originally formed part of the compound of the Byculla Club and consists of two portions one admeasuring approximately 5,221.26 square yards being the premises in part secondly and in part thirdly described in the conditions and the other approximately 2,108.47 square yards being the premises firstly described in the conditions.

The larger of the said two plots is situated at the junction of Lamington Road and Club Road, and has a combined frontage to these two roads of approximately 208 ft. The smaller plot has a frontage of 95 ft. to Club Road. The said two plots are divided by a strip of land belonging to the Byculla Club appropriated for the construction of a road. The position as regards this strip is set forth in the conditions attached to the Form of Tender. A sketch plan of the plots is contained in the Form of Tender hereinafter mentioned.

The buildings on the larger plot shown bounded in red on the sketch plan are the property of the vendors and will be sold with the land. All other structures standing on the land are the property of the lessees of the vendors and will be removed by the lessees before completion. The vendors will give vacant possession on completion.

Persons desirous of tendering must transmit their tenders so as to reach the Secretary, Royal Western India Turf Club Limited, Bombay, by 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the twelfth day of January 1939. Every tender must be made on a prescribed form which can be obtained from Messrs. Gilbert-Lodge & Co., Estate Agents, Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombay, upon application and upon payment of Rupee One for each form. The form comprises a description of the property, conditions of sale, form of tender and sketch plan of the property offered for sale.

Every tender shall be accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 10,000/- and shall be submitted in a sealed envelope inscribed as detailed in the conditions.

Dated this twentyfirst day of December, 1938.
10185

51. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Hindu (Hindi) and Hindu Outlook (English) two weekly journals, Official organs of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Delhi, are to be supplied Free to Libraries for one year. Apply Box No. 11213, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of 375 Tons of First Class Bengal Steam Coal (instead of selected grade usually called for) and alternatively Central India Coal during the year 1939-40 will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1939.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the supply of coal," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Rupees two each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 3rd January, 1939.
10238

NEW EMPIRE
LAST THREE SHOWS!
At: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Warner Bros. present
FANNIE HURST'S
Great Story
"FOUR DAUGHTERS"
Starring:
PRISCILLA LANE, ROSEMARY LANE, LOLA LANE, GALE PAGE.
Plans open. 'Phone 20286.
TO-MORROW!
"THE DRUM"

HAVE YOU SEEN
GENERAL FILMS'
INDUSTRIAL INDIA
SHOBHANA SAMARTH'S
GREATEST PICTURE
IT'S THE MOST ENTERTAINING PICTURE IN TOWN AND ALSO CONVEYS A GREAT MESSAGE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

ACCOMPLISHED.....
ELEGANT.....
MODERN.....
These are expressions critics use while describing the personality of—
RENUKA DEVI
in BOMBAY TALKIES' SENSATIONAL SCREENPLAY:
BHABI
with
P. JAIRAJ
MEERA — MAYADEVI
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
3RD WEEK **ROXY** 3RD WEEK

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA O. S. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Dep
Eibuku Maru	11th Jan.	23rd Jan.
Glasgow ,,	19th ,,	27th ,,
Ryuun ,,	26th ,,	8th Feb
Tokyo ,,	13th Feb.	27th ,,
Nissan ,,	8th Mar.	20th Mar.
Melbourne ,,	18th Mar.	2nd Apr.
Kante ,,	31st ,,	15th ,,

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
(Incorporated in Japan).
Jal Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 22064. Telegrams: 'SYOSEN'

India's Trade With European Countries In 1937-38

Causes Of Recession: Indian Trade Commissioner's Review

A survey of the economic conditions prevailing in Northern France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark and the Scandinavian countries and the Baltic States; and the trend of their trade with India and the details of the participation of India in the Brussels, Utrecht, Leipzig and Prague fairs are given in the report of the work of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner at Hamburg during 1937-38, published to-day.

The considerable improvement in the economic position of these countries in 1936-37 was maintained in the first half of 1937-38, says the Deputy High Commissioner for India in London in summing up the position in 1937-38, but "before the year 1937 came to a close there was an unmistakable check, while in the first three months of 1938, generally speaking, the economic indices showed a decided downward trend, which gave rise to the fear of an approaching depression. But the recession was not universal.

Germany and Finland showed further improvement throughout the year, while in Poland, Switzerland and the Baltic States there was no visible deterioration. The recession was less marked in Europe than in the United States, India, China or Japan. The main features of this recession are also different from those which characterised the advent of the depression in 1929. While the decline in the figures is clearly not seasonal, it is not universal, though, in some cases, serious. Factors governing international trade have become so complex that it is difficult to say how far this recession is likely to be permanent."

The policy of economic nationalism of self-sufficiency, improving trade balances, high tariff walls and exchange restrictions—are all checking the normal flow of trade and diverting it into artificial channels.

There have been currency devaluations in Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and France; rumours of war; rearmament; interference with trade; shelving of the Van Zeeland's report and the unsatisfactory functioning of Oslo convention.

UNDUE PESSIMISM UNJUSTIFIED.

"So far as India is concerned, the year under review ended in disappointment. The calendar year, 1937, was, on the whole, favourable, but the sudden decline in her imports to these European countries during the first three months of 1938 gave rise to anxiety. India has undoubtedly lost ground in western industrialised countries, and is at a considerable disadvantage as an exporter of raw materials and agricultural commodities, the price of which has fallen appreciably, while there has been no parallel decline in the price of manufactured goods. Her exports therefore have fallen in value, though in many cases the volume has not varied. In this connection the account given in the report of the action taken by the Baltic States, viz. Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia, which were mainly agricultural as a result of their experiences of the depression of 1929 is of interest. But India's proverbial richness in raw materials is an important factor which must tell in her favour, and industrial countries will continue to depend on her to some extent. While there may be a check in one direction, there is an encouraging improvement in others. Throughout the year 1937 her exports showed an increase to most countries dealt with in the report. The downward trend in the early months of 1938 need not as yet give rise to any undue pessimism. During the year under review her balance of trade has deteriorated with Austria, Denmark and Switzerland but on the other hand there has been a remarkable development of her exports to the Scandinavian countries and the Baltic States. If there has been a decline in her exports of oil-seeds, cotton, coir and hemp, there has been an increase in her exports of hides and skins, bones, rubber and minerals, particularly manganese, of which she is obtaining an increasing share in the total imports to Europe."

TRADE WITH BELGIUM.

Belgium exhibited an increase both in value and in volume in her imports from India, records the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, but as regards exports to India, while there is an increase in value, there is a decided decline in volume. The imports rose from 636,800,000 francs to 965,600,000 francs, while the exports to India show a somewhat similar increase from 390,600,000 to 448,400,000 francs. In 1936, Belgium's exports to India amounted to 61.3 per cent of her imports thence; in 1937 her exports, in spite of the absolute increase, represented only 46.4 per cent of her imports from India. It is interesting to note that India, who was the ninth largest supplier to Belgium in 1936 has moved up a place and is now the eighth largest supplier.

CZECHOSLOVAK POLICY.

Czechoslovakia has successfully endeavoured to increase her trade with India. In value, her total foreign trade with India during 1937 exceeded that of 1936 by 66 per cent. imports from India showing an increase of 169,000,000 kronen or 60 per cent. and exports to India an increase of 84,000,000 kronen, that is, of 107 per cent. The improvement in Czechoslovak exports to India is further indicated by the fact that for 1937 they constitute 34 per cent. of her imports from that country as against 25.8 per cent in 1936.

INDO-FRENCH TRADE.

Trade between France and India rose substantially in value during 1937. Her imports from India increased from 780,000,000 francs to 1,162,000,000 francs, while her exports rose from 52,000,000 to 119,000,000. Proportionately speaking, French exports to India may be said to have increased to a greater extent inasmuch as they now constitute 10.2 per cent of her imports from India, whereas in 1936 her exports amounted to only 9.8 per cent. of her imports from that country.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The amount of Germany's trade with India increased appreciably during 1937. Imports from India increased by 18.6 per cent to 168,500,000 reichsmarks while exports to India rose by the slightly higher percentage of 20 per cent. to 147,600,000 reichsmarks.

During 1937, trade between Austria and India showed a substantial increase, but whereas imports from India increased only from 16,000,000 schillings to 23,000,000 schillings, an increase of 7,000,000 schillings only, the exports to India increased by 10,000,000 schillings from 9,800,000 to 20,100,000. The balance of trade, though still in favour of India, is thus halved.

TRADE WITH HOLLAND.

In so far as Holland's trade with India is concerned, it more than doubled itself in 1937 as compared to 1936, both the imports from and exports to India having increased in more or less equal proportion. The imports from India rose from 16,600,000 florins to 34,400,000, while the exports rose from 6,700,000 to 12,500,000. The increase in prices of the commodities during the first half of the year explains only a part of this increase, for the increase in the volume of imports as well as of exports was also very considerable, imports having increased from 194,000 tons to 294,000 tons, and exports from 45,000 to 70,000 tons. The most substantial increases are shown in the imports of groundnuts, grounut cakes, jute and cotton.

TRADE WITH POLAND.

A rise of 11,000,000 over the previous year in the trade between Poland and India is exhibited in the year 1937 (43,000,000 in 1936 and 54,000,000 in 1937). The imports from India rose by 8,000,000 to 44,500,000 and exports to that country increased by 1,900,000 to 9,200,000. The proportion which Poland's exports bear to her imports from India has slightly improved in Poland's favour, from 18.4 per cent. to 20.6 per cent.

INDO-SWISS TRADE.

Trade between Switzerland and India recorded on the one hand a fall in imports from India, and on the other a rise in Swiss exports to India. It is, however, interesting to know that, while the value of Swiss imports from India has declined the volume of those imports has gone up substantially from 9,600,000 kilograms to 13,200,000 kilograms.

During the first quarter of the current year, there was a rather surprising increase in imports from India by Sweden, Norway and Denmark and not a very considerable fall in the case of Finland.

CALCUTTA—The New Delhi correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says that the draft of the trade agreement between India and Britain which will replace the Ottawa Pact while generally follows the demands made by the Indian non-official advisers in the Indo-British trade negotiations, will concede to Lancashire certain important points with a view to making the new treaty acceptable to His Majesty's Government.

APPEAL FOR NON-PAYMENT OF REVENUE

C. P. Government Asked To Declare Policy

(From Our Correspondent)
WARDHA, (By Mail).

Towards the end of December we had two District Kisan Conferences one in Poonar on 29th held under the Provincial Congress Shetkari Committee, and other at Elikeli on 30th held under the auspices of the District Kisan Sabha.

The Poonar Congress Kastkar Conference as it is generally called, was presided over by Vinobaji Bhava, whose Presidential address marked a definite advance over the other conferences held under the aegis of the Congress Shetkari Mandal. Mr Vinobaji narrated at length from his own calculations about the harrowing conditions of the agricultural fields, and said that the peasant was entitled to withhold the rent and revenue when he had not enough for his own maintenance. The Congress Ministers, he said, should not remain in office if it is impossible for them to redress such acute grievances of the peasants caused by crop failures.

STIR AMONG PEASANTS

Amongst the resolutions that were passed at the above mentioned conference, a resolution amending the Tenancy Bill of Mr. Chandak advocating total abolition of Nazarana System was passed with overwhelming majority. And another resolution asking the tenants and mulguzars not to pay their rent and revenue until the Government policy was declared for this year also was passed. The last mentioned resolution seemed to create great stir among the peasants gathered.

The next day's Conference at Elikeli carried the struggle one stage forward. Along with other resolutions suggesting improvements in the land legislation and the debt legislation to be introduced in the Provincial Assembly, a resolution specifically asking the Malguzars and Kisans of the District to withhold their rent and revenue till the Government, declared its policy was also passed with great enthusiasm. The Elikali Conference was attended by Swami Sahajanand, Indulal Yagnik, Com. Mote, Marathe, Bugadi and other Kisan Sabha leaders and marked a move for the direct action in the Kisan Movement of the Central Provinces. Swamiji in his Presidential address expressed his wonder about the Congress Ministers relying more upon the Patwaris and Tahasildars than upon the Congress Committees or the Kisan Sabhas. As for the present no-rent movement, he said, that he had not much belief in applications and resolutions, but advised the kisans to consume the things they produce. He concluded his address by congratulating the Wardha Kisans for the decisions they had taken, and wished them every success. This Conference ended with the usual Kisan Sabha Slogans.

MARCH TO SECRETARIAT ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

NAGPUR, Jan. 1.

Mr. P. D. Marathe, Secretary, C. P. Kisan Sabha has issued the following to the Press:—

Inspite of the clear statements of the leaders of all sections of the people including Mr. Kale, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Vinobaji Bhave, and Mr. Aney the Berar leader, about the failure of crops throughout Berar and C. P. (Marathi) Ministers are again asking their subordinate Officials to report on this matter. Such belated action has agitated the minds of the kisans. Meanwhile the Malguzars and the Zemindars have started demanding their rent and the Sahukars are quite busy with their execution proceedings.

Faced with this tragic crisis, the kisans assembled in several Conferences have resolved to withhold all payments of rent, revenue and debt pending receipt of final orders of Government.

Further, leading Kisan workers of the province have decided with the hearty approval of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, to lead Kisan Marches to the Tehasil Revenue Offices as well as the Government Secretariat at Nagpur on the National Independence Day, January 26, to submit to the authorities and Ministers a correct picture of desperate conditions and the decisions of kisans and secure remission of all rents, revenue and moratorium on the payment of all debts.

DEMAND FOR REMISSION

Mr. M. D. Deshpande, General Secretary, Vidarbha Kisan Sabha has issued the following appeal to the peasants in Berar:—

The failure of crop has made us restive and we have voiced our demand for remission of revenue through several conferences held in Berar. Thousands of peasants have already applied for remission, but the Provincial Government without making any definite promise asked its subordinates to revise their Annewari estimates. Curiously enough our Congress Ministers seem to rely on their official irrespective of the popular agitation going on throughout the province. In these circumstances, our duty is obvious. We should organise ourselves and withhold all Government dues including the revenue for this year till the Government makes their final announcement regarding remission. Those who will act in violation of this determination should be regarded as traitors to our cause and we need not hesitate to declare social boycott against them. Let me conclude with the hope that peasants will join in large numbers the Kisan Marches to Deputy Commissioner's Office at Amraoti and on January 26 the Independence Day.

FATEHGARH.—The annual prize distribution function of the Christian High School Farrukhabad was held on Jan. 1. in the school premises under the presidentship of Mr. T. J. C. Acton, Collector and District Magistrate of the district. Among all other things, the programme included a band demonstration and first aid demonstrations. A Red Cross drama was also staged by the students of the school.

THE EFFICACY OF A NATURAL PRODUCT

Louis XIV, "the Grand Monarch," was at the zenith of his power. France prospered under the direction of his ministers, his armies gained numerous victories and all Europe looked with admiration at this great and wealthy kingdom.

There was only one person who did not always have the same respect for the monarch, who directly opposed his projects and was undaunted by his demands and threats, drawn up with high-sounding phrases and honeyed expressions. This person was Saint Peter, who sat behind the strong walls of Rome and was protected, even more than by these walls, by the marshes surrounding the walls, marshes where every invader found his fate in the serious attacks of malarial fervers and the death that ensued.

But Louis XIV did not think this danger a serious one, like many others before him, who, full of temerity, attacked the Eternal City and met a sad and inglorious end before its gates.

In 1687, "the Grand Monarch" took the risk of undertaking this daring enterprise, and sent a detachment of 800 men, under the command of the Duke of Laverdan, against the city of Rome, with orders to turn the French embassy into a fortified place for all the enemies of the Pontifical State.

The malaria of the Roman Campagna, like an avenging Nemesis, cruelly punished the misplaced zeal of the French. The detachment was violently attacked by fevers and many of the soldiers died from their effects. The enemies of the Pope were conquered by the evil Genie of the Roman Campagna.

That all the Frenchmen did not die of malaria, was due to a remedy then called "Quina-Quina" and which had already been known in Rome for 40 years as a medicament for fevers.

It was distributed there to the sick and poor by the Jesuit, Cardinal de Lugo, a great admirer of this remedy, which latter finally received the name of "Jesuits' Powder," a name that it was to retain for a very considerable time.

The "Jesuits' Powder," known to us to day under another form, quinine, constituting the most active element of this powder, saved Rome and the Roman Campagna from certain ruin.

In every part of the world where people suffer from malaria (and there are many, for at the present time the number of malaria sufferers is estimated at 800,000,000 per annum), quinine comes as a veritable heavenly gift. It is a pure natural product, that serves both for curing and preventing malaria.

The Malaria Commission of the League of Nations advises, for curing malaria, the taking of from 15 to 20 grains of quinine every day during 5 to 7 days, and to prevent the malady, to take a daily dose of 6 grains of quinine throughout the entire fever season.

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AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

An unidentified Hindu was found lying on Queen's Road on the footpath opposite the old Jewish Cemetery, on January 1st. The body was taken charge of by the police and sent to the Morgue.

The inquest was adjourned for further police investigation to January 11.

A tall well-built, Punjabi, Gyanchand Budhawamal figured as the principal accused in a case for unnatural offence against a small boy, before Mr. I. A. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon on Tuesday. The other accused in the case Chaitram is absconding.

Krishnabai Bhikaji, the woman witness for prosecution also gave evidence. Mr. Billimoria appeared for the accused.

Child Crushed To Death

"The death of a small child was caused by injuries received in a motor accident in the compound of Shastri Hall, off Nana's Chowk", This was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's Jury at the inquest on the body of an 18-months-old child, which was knocked down by a taxi yesterday morning.

A rider was added by the jury that the driver of the taxi car could not possibly have seen the child which was very small in size.

Stabbing Incidents

Esmail Oomer (33) is alleged to have been stabbed last night at Falkland Road by one Stanley James (27). The cause of the affray is stated to be ill-feeling over a woman—a massage housekeeper.

Pending enquiries the accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 1,000 (cash Rs. 300) by Presidency Magistrate Mr. K. J. Khambatta at the Girgaum Police Court.

Arrested on a charge of stabbing a man Mohamed Idris Jawahir was placed before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, this morning, at Mazagaon Court, and was ordered to be released on bail till January 11.

INQUIRY INTO GROUNDING OF S. S. DAYAVATI

Marine Department Submits Statement

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Marine Court of Inquiry to investigate the grounding of the S. S. Dayavati, a passenger ship of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., off Malpe on Sept. 29, 1938, was held to-day in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Chief Presidency Magistrate presided. Captain T. R. Dow, Marine Superintendent of the Moghul Line Ltd., and Captain S. A. Kiely, Master of the S. S. Baroda, assisted the Court as assessors.

Mr. N. K. Pettigara, appearing for the Crown, read before the Court a statement prepared by the Marine Department regarding the circumstances of the grounding of the ship. The statement, he said, was prepared by the department from materials at their disposal the department could not vouch for the facts.

The statement, among other things, stated that the S. S. Dayavati left Bombay for Mangalore on September 27, via intermediate ports such as Marmagoa, Kundapur, Malpe. The ship had a crew of 47, with 160 passengers and 249 tons of general cargo.

On September 27 at 4 a.m., the weather being squally, the wind blowing moderate from North-West, the vessel was underway making about 11 knots.

At 4-10 a.m. the Chief Officer on watch sighted Daria Bahadur Ghur Light bearing and altered course heading for the light.

Five minutes later the Master of the ship was called for. At 4-22 a.m. the Master ordered "stand by below" and the Sukani in the chains. At 4-29 the ship's course was altered bearing for the red light.

At 4-30, the speed was reduced. The light became obscured on account of heavy rain squale and the Master altered course and headed out to the sea. And steadied the ship.

At 4-38, the red light was again sighted and the course was altered. Three minutes later the light again obscured and the helm was put hand starboard.

And at 4-44 a.m. the ship grounded. Immediately the engines were reversed from slow ahead to full speed astern. The above were the points on which an investigation was ordered.

Mr. Pettigara pointed out that the Court would have to inquire whether the vessel was navigated with proper and sea-manlike care, whether the Master took proper measures to ascertain his position before the vessel went ashore and whether the ship was properly equipped with compass and charts.

Mr. Ismail Ahmedbhoy, Captain of the ship, was the first witness to be examined.

The Captain stated that he had been Master for 30 years, the last three years being on "Dayavati" which travelled frequently between Bombay and the Coastal ports. He then gave the number of ports during the voyage between Bombay and Malpe and the number of lights visible between Cawnpore and Malpe.

The ship, he said, generally reached Malpe at night, and compared with other ports, the entrance into Malpe, was rather difficult.

Questioned what bearings would usually be taken before entering Malpe, witness was seen referring to certain notes. Mr. Pettigara objected to this and stated that witness was not entitled to refer to notes. He might look at the charts or on books on navigation but not to notes.

Mr. Ingle-Dew observed that the examination of the witness was in the nature of an inquiry and not a prosecution. Mr. Pettigara, replying, said that it might turn out that the course followed in the case might be different from the usual one.

Witness further stated that it was stormy when the steamer reached Karwar on September 28. She slowed down at Kumta but proceeded without casting anchor as the office of the shipping company's agent signalled a red light. When the ship passed Kundapur, witness left the ship in charge of the Chief Officer and went to his cabin. He could not therefore say what course was then set or steered.

Witness further stated that he was called out to the bridge by the Chief Officer at 4-20, but later corrected saying that he was called two or three minutes before 4-27, when he gave an order "to stand by below" It was drizzling at the time.

Public prosecutor—Before you gave the order, did you take any measures to ascertain the position of the ship.

Witness:—I could not see any lights except the Darya Bahadur light.

Witness was further questioned whether he took any measures to ascertain the position after seeing the light.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate asked the prosecutor as to what witness should have done.

Mr. Petigara:—He should have taken his bearings and plotted out a course, unless a man knows his position, he cannot go into the harbour.

Mr. Dew:—The master says he had already taken two bearings and if that does not give him his position, nothing will.

Witness further added that because of poor visibility, he could not try to find the position.

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ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY

Children's Holiday Camp

The Ismailia Students' Education Society completed its Second Annual Children's Holiday Camp patronized by Mrs. Sakinabai Rahemtulla Currimbhoy on Jan. 2. Fifty-five poor children were taken to Juhu on a Holiday Camp during the Christmas Holidays. They were kept there for 10 days.

All the children were from the poor class and they were provided with boarding and lodging during the Camp without any charge. Lady Currimbhoy, Mrs. Sakinabai, the donor of the Camp, Mr. Rustom Jivanji Modi, Bar-at-law, Mr. Ami, Mr. Huseinali M. Rahimtulla and Mr. Aziz Chinoy and other distinguished persons of different communities visited the Camp and after seeing the daily programme and personally inquiring from the children as to how they were feeling, they paid high tributes for the noble and splendid organisation, which really gave a chance to the urban poor population to get their children to enjoy their holidays in a real spirit.

The Aga Khan saw the children on the 2nd inst. at Hasanabad and expressed his sorrow that he could not visit the Camp as Her Highness the Begum Aga Khan was not feeling well. After personally inquiring from the Children as to how they enjoyed the Camp he was pleased to announce that he would pay Rs. 2,000/- towards the expense of the next Camp provided the Committee would propose to take 150 children for 10 days.

Women Workers Picket At Mill Gate

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two hundred women workers vigorously picketed to-day at the gates of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills at Mazagaon. Several workers manifested their sympathy with the strikers by not going to the mill to-day.

These women workers, and five hundred other workers, it is stated, were retrenched in December.

NEW COAL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED IN C. P.

News has just been received that after careful prospecting and extensive boring operations, a coal of superior grade and quality has been found near the Rakhikol village of the Pench Valley Coalfields of the District Chhindwara, in the Central Provinces. This particular area belongs to Messrs Shiavax C. Cambata and Co., Ltd., of Bombay, who have been pioneers in the Central Provinces coal industry. It is reported that the coal found in the Rakhikol area is not only better than any coal hitherto produced in the whole of this province, but that it can easily compare with the well-known selected grade Poniati coal of the Bengal coal fields.

The discovery of the Rakhikol coal is likely to prove to be a turning point in the history of the coal industry of the Central Provinces, in view of the fact that serious apprehensions are being felt about the short life of the Bengal coal fields which produce best quality coal. The new fields might help the indigenous industries by supplying the required fuel at a cheaper price than hitherto. It is also reported that Rakhikol coal will make first class coke, so essential for the iron, steel and other important industries of this country.

It is reported that a big public company is being floated in connection with this coalfield so as to work it on a large scale by up-to-date mining methods and to offer this rich coal to the consumers at an attractive price by the beginning or middle of the year 1940.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chirchi)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-20 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

The Maharaja Gaekwar Diamond Jubilee Day was observed by the people of Baroda.

New Map Of India

Northern Assam Boundary Defined: Survey Of India Publication

A new edition of the map of India on a scale of 50 miles to the inch has just been brought out by the Survey of India. The introduction of the Government of India act involving as it did the creation of new provinces and the regrouping of States into different political charges rendered all previous maps of India, more or less, out of date. The new map shows all the changes brought about and, in addition, in series of insets is given a wealth of information not found on ordinary maps, such as particulars of the density of population, rainfall, temperature, geology and principal minerals, and the military commands.

A physical map showing the heights of land above sea level, and a map of India and the surrounding countries giving major political divisions are also among the insets.

A point of interest is the inclusion for the first time on a map of this scale of a definite boundary between the tribal areas of northern Assam and Tibet. Hitherto this frontier was undefined; the new demarcation shows that the Assam Tribal Tracts cover a much larger area than was popularly imagined.

The size of the map is about five feet by four and a half, and it may be had varnished or mounted on rollers and ready for hanging on the wall from the Map Sales office of the Survey of India, Calcutta, or from map sales agents throughout the country.

MUSLIM LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League informs all Primary Leagues and District Leagues throughout the Province that the membership of Primary Leagues expired on the 31st December, 1938. The office-bearers and committee of the Primary Leagues have been asked to commence enrolment of members for the year 1939 with renewed zest and energy and to see to it that (a) The names and addresses are carefully and legibly written. (b) Role numbers are carefully affixed. (c) One copy of membership form that is returnable to the Provincial League is regularly returned together with Provincial League's quota of 10 per cent. of the subscription realised accompanied by advice note as per appendix C.

Membership books are available at the Provincial League's office in Urdu-Marathi and Urdu-Gujarati versions, and is sold at Rs. 1-4 per book, postage being extra. Each membership book contains 400 forms or 100 sets for enrolment of 100 members.

LONDON, Jan. 3—The award of colonial police medal to Sir Herbert Dowbiggin, for meritorious service has been gazetted.—Reuter.

Muslims Want Commerce Member To Intervene

NAGPUR, January 3.

A joint meeting of the representatives of influential Muslim organisations of Nagpur, such as Muslim Association, Laskhare Islam, Muslim League, Islahul Muslimeen and Anjuman Tarakey Urdu, met on Sunday the 1st instant at the office of Laskhare Islam Anjuman under the Chairmanship of Mr. Abdul Hafiskhan.

The meeting discussed the question of Rate War in the Haj Traffic and unanimously deplored the Rate War and thought it detrimental to the interest of Hajees. Further it urged the Commerce Member, Government of India to take immediate legal or executive steps to stop the practice.

A telegram to this effect has been sent to the Commerce Member.

GIBRALTAR—It is reported from Cadiz that ten dead sailors and several wounded were landed there by the Rebel minelayer "Vulcano" which is stated to have been damaged in a fight with "Jose Luis Diez."

MOTHER! for 10 annas you can now buy Glaxo

THE WORLD'S MOST SUCCESSFUL INFANT FOOD

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3rd day Saturday 14th January.

4th day Saturday 21st January.

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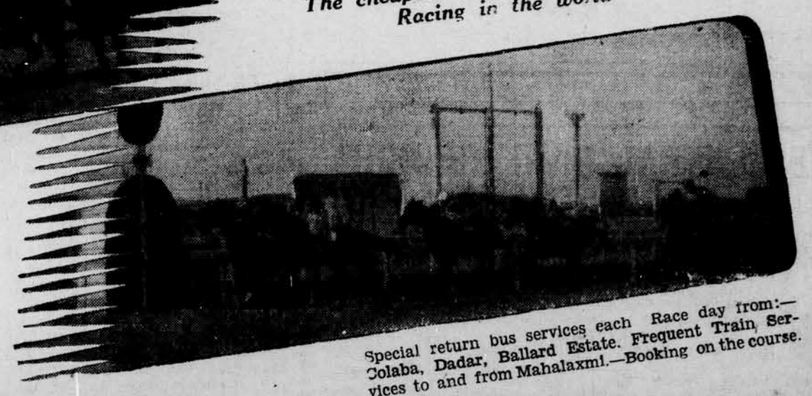

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1st ENCLOSURE

Gentlemen **Rs. 3** Ladies **Rs. 2.**

2nd ENCLOSURE ... **Rs. 1-4.**

(All prices inclusive of Tax)

Special return bus services each Race day from:—Colaba, Dadar, Ballard Estate. Frequent Train Services to and from Mahalaxmi.—Booking on the course.

BOMBAY RACES

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 241 metres (1,231) kc/s.
8-0 a. m. records
12-0 noon A I R Instrumental Trio
12-5 p. m. Amirbai Karnataki: 12-25 Bhavgat on Violin: A I R Artist 12-30 Ladio Plogiam (Gujarati and Marathi) 12-45 Zohrabai Ambalewali 12-55 Market Rates Announcements 1-5 Music. 3-30 String Music 3-45 Songs from Sindh 4-0 Musical Mixture 6-0 Avinash A. Vyas 6-15 Nautch Dhun: The Radio Sextet 6-25 Bhajan A I R Artist 6-30 For Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Three Songs: Avinash A. Vyas 8-0 Story by K K Chinchilkar 8-15 B M Devlanker: Shahnai Recital 8-35 Ajobanche Dehavasan 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Ap ka Khat Mila by Bombay Khan 9-30 News 9-50 Matters of Moment (Relayed from B B C 10-5 B M Devlanker: A Shahnai Recital 10-35 Amirbai Karnataki: Light Music 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
3-30 p. m. to 4-30 as in Bombay 1

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6-30 Children's Hour arranged by Aunt Hilda 7-0 Thumris, Bhajans Ghazals 7-20 A I R Instrumental Quartet 7-30 to 9-50 as in Bombay 1 9-50 Introduction 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
8-0 a. m. Mukerji and His Orchestra: 8-5 Muzaffar Khan 8-20 Qaul-i-Mukarrar 8-35 Benazirbai 9-10 Mohammad Shafi 9-25 Instrumental Duet 9-30 Benazirbai 9-50 Muzaffar Khan.
12-0 noon records.
1-0 p. m. Listeners' Lure 6-10 Delhi Radio Orchestra 6-20 Benazirbai 6-30 For Jack and Jill 7-0 For Villagers Only 8-0 Mohammad Shafi 8-15 Delhi ki Hazar Sala Bolchal 1. Before the 10th Century talk in Hindustani by K H Nizami 8-30 Mamta: Melodrama by F H Qureshi 8-45 Muzaffar Khan 8-55 Benazirbai 9-50 Matters of Moment Relayed from B B C 10-5 Mohammad Shafi 11-0 Late News.

Delhi—II

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
8-0 a. m. to 10-0 & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. as in Delhi 1.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 p. m. to 6-20 as in Delhi 1 6-20 Muzafar Khan 6-40 Mohammad Shafi 7-0 Amateur Efforts 7-30 Benazirbai 7-50 Ustad Malang Khan 8-0 to 8-55 as in Delhi 1 8-55 to 9-15 as in Lucknow 9-15 to 9-45 as in Delhi 1 9-50 Mohammad Shafi 10-5 Tit-Bit-Hits

Delhi—III Programme

TRANSMISSION I
19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)
8-0 a. m. to 10-0 & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. as in Delhi 1.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
p. m.
6-0 to 7-0 as in Delhi 1 7-0 to 8-0 as in Delhi 11 8-0 to 11-0 as in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)
V U C 370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
12-30 Vocal Recital 12-50 Music 1-15 Market Rates 1-17 Music from Firpo's (Contd.) 1-30 For Women Only 2-5 Records 5-0 Dying Industries of Bengal Handmade paper 6-0 Sita Banerjee: 1 6-15 Renuka Sirkar 6-30 Jantri Sangha 6-45 Dhirenrda Ch. Sarkar 7-0 Satya Charan Mitra 7-15 Robin Bose 7-30 Ashit Mukerjee 7-45 Kartick Chandra Das 8-5 Ideals of Indian Sculpture by Jamini Kanto Sen 9-10 Instrumental Interlude 9-15 Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra 9-30 Joseph Szigeti Violin 10-0 Dancing to Music.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
12-30 p. m. to 2-30 as in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 p. m. to 10-30 as in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211, metres (1,420 kc/s)
4-0 p. m Things of Interest (Telugu) 4-5 Expedition to North pole (Telugu) by Kasipathi 4-20 Group Singing 5-0 P A Sambasiva Iyer Vocal 6-0 Shrimati Mangalam Srinivasan: Vocal 6-30 N Swaminatha Iyer of Mannargudi: Vocal 7-15 Should Sukumar be Told? 7-30 Shrimati Velavalli: vocal 7-50 Chidambara Mahatmiyam Harikatha by Gayanapatu Kirtanapatu Shrimati C Saraswathibai 9-15 Eternal Question 9-30 Left, Right, Left, Right 9-45 Denzil Stephens and His Melody Makers 10-15 Henry Jacques and His Orchestra.

Madras—II Programme

60.93 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 Ladies Make their Bow 5-30 to 6-0 as in Madras 1 6-0 Chorus by A I R Artists 6-10 Smallpox: (Tamil) 6-20 Duets by Shrimati Rajam and Vijaya Rao 6-30 to 9-30 as in Madras 1 9-30 C Ratnavelu Mudaliar: Flute.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
5-0 p m. Khabare Atare 6-0 Mukhtar Jahan 6-20 Kishan Lal 6-45 Aurton ki Dunya 6-50 Had I been a Queen 7-5 From Bookshelf: Prose and Poetry 7-20 True Woman 7-26 Instrumentation by Khyber Radio Orchestra. (Hindustani) by Begam Asghari Quraishi 7-36 Instrumental Music 7-45 My Idea of a Perfect World 1. By a Politician (Hindustani) by the Hon. Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan 8-0 Sabrunnisa Begam: Hindustani Geet 8-20 Piya More 8-30 Mukhtar Jahan 8-50 Kishan Lal 9-45 Sabrunnisa Begam: Geet 10-5 Mukhtar Jahan 10-20 Mera Man Sethi Mainun Jag Janda.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. With children (Hindustani) 6-30 For countryside. 7-0 Mian Taba Qawwal and Party. 7-20 Airvoice orchestra: Naghma 7-25 Inyatbai Dheruwali. 7-45 Gardens in Lahore (Hindustani) by Nazir Niazi. 8-0 Mushaira. 9-0 Inayatbai Dheruwali. 9-45 Sports Causerie, a talk by G. D. Sondhi 10-0 Mian Taba Qawwal and party. 10-20 Bageshwari on Clarionet by Feroz. 10-25 Inayatbai Dheruwali. 10-35 Mian Taba Kawwal and party. 10-50 Inayatbai Dheruwali.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
5-30 p.m. Ghulam Hazrat and party. 5-50 Wazir Jan of Allahabad. 6-15 Mubarak Husain. 6-25 Records by request. 6-55 Ghazals 7-25 Wazir Jan of Allahabad. 7-45 The changing conception of heaven and hell (Hindustani) by Lala Diwan Chand. 8-0 Ghulam Hazrat and party qawwali. 8-25 Mohd. Ashraf. 8-45 Lucknow Radio orchestra: Pilu. 8-55 Wazir Jan of Allahabad. 9-45 Under chloroform, by Evelyn Khan. 10-0 Ghulam Hazrat and party. 10-15 Mubarak Husain. 10-30 Mohd. Ashraf. 10-45 Wazir Jan of Allahabad.

British Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. B.B.C. Military band 8-15 Chopin recital by Irene Scharrer (pianoforte). 8-50 Steamboat. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of moment talk by A. G. MacDonell. 10-5 Pantomime peeps.

NOTIFICATION

We have the pleasure to announce that we are extending our Air Service to Kolhapur Via Poona from TO-DAY, the 5th January, 1939, thrice a Week, i.e., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Full particulars from:—
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Subscribed Capital	Rs.	3,36,26,400
Paid-Up Capital	Rs.	1,68,13,200
Reserve & Other Funds	Rs.	94,19,805
Deposits as at 30th June 1938	Rs.	30,51,94,000

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FRONTIER CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Election Of Delegates To Tripuri

PESHAWAR Jan. 2.

The whole Frontier province is humming with activity in connection with direct electon of members to the Provincial Congress Committee. The elected candidates will later be 'ipso facto' delegates to the Indian National Congress.

Nomination papers were filed yesterday and enquiries at the Congress office show that so far eight candidates from Peshawar district have been elected unopposed. Efforts are being made in the remaining nine constituencies of the district to elect candidates without contest, thereby avoiding polling.

Security takes place today and the withdrawals tomorrow.

Dr. C. C. Ghosh, M.L.A., (Congress) having withdrawn in favour of Sardar Pratap Singh in the Peshawar city eastern constituency, four candidates left in the field are: Messrs. Roshanlal, Pratap Singh, Chelaram and Raghunath.

The following candidates have been returned unopposed in Peshawar district. Results of the remaining nine constituencies will be announced later:

1. Khan Aligul Khan general secretary, F.P.C.C. and president, Peshawar Municipal committee (from Peshawar city west constituency).
2. Amin Jan Khan (Khalil Constituency.)
3. Syed Ashak Shah (Mohmand Cos.)
4. Arbab Abdur Rehman (southern Daudai cons.)
5. Abdulla Ahad Khan (northern Daudzai cons.)
6. Hakim Abdul Jalil Nadvi (Nowshera Kalan)
7. Roghan Shah Khan (Pabbicons.)
8. Maulana Nisar Hussain (Akbarpura cons.)—A. P.

SIDE-SHOWS TO CONGRESS

Cultural And Artistic Items

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 2.

A new feature in the Congress session this year will be the introduction of items of cultural and artistic interest, which it is hoped, will be a welcome relief from the usual political discussions.

Mr. Beshar Rajendra Sinha, M. L. A. is inviting famous Hindi and Urdu Poets as well as Poets of the Province to the session for a "Mushaira." Folk dances and songs such as the "karma" of the gonds and the "garba" of Gujarat have also been arranged by the Entertainment Sub-Committee.

Seth Ramkumar of Messrs. Ramchandra Joharmal, a leading banker and merchant of Jubbulpore has offered to be the host of Mahatma Gandhi and other prominent leaders during their stay at Vishnu Dutt Nagar.

STATE SUBSIDY FOR MEDICOS

Popular Support To Govt. Scheme

"The subsidised private medical practitioners appointed in the six districts, viz. Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Karwar are doing good work and the facilities afforded have been fully availed of by the public in rural areas of these districts", says the Annual Report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Province of Bombay for 1937. Government having been convinced of the popularity and the utility of such a scheme have decided to extend it by opening 200 new centres in the Province and putting them in charge of subsidised private medical practitioners in Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. The conditions of service for the Allopathic practitioners will be the same as those of last year with this change that the annual grant for medicine will be Rs. 350 instead of Rs. 400. The Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners will get Rs. 30 as monthly subsidy in addition to fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. The annual grant for medicine for such practitioners will be only Rs. 150.

APPOINTMENT OF NURSE-MIDWIVES.

As part of the programme of medical relief in rural areas Government sanctioned in October 1936 a scheme providing for an increase in the number of qualified nurse-midwives attached to Local Board dispensaries on payment of a subsidy equivalent to 33-1/3 per cent. of the cost of nurse-midwives actually maintained, subject to a maximum of three nurse-midwives. in addition to any kept at present at its dispensaries. As however, the response of the District Local Boards was not very encouraging since only three District Local Boards participated in the scheme Government found it necessary to modify the scheme by raising their contribution to 4/5th of the total cost of maintaining four nurse-midwives in each district except the Bombay Suburban District. Under the scheme the total number of nurses to be appointed in the Province will be 76. If for any reason a particular District Local Board does not desire to appoint the full quota, viz. four, the Surgeon General has been allowed the discretion to permit any other Board or Boards to entertain more nurses than the quota allotted to them provided the total number of 76 is not exceeded.

INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION

New Admission Rules

The Government of Bombay have passed the following orders on the recommendations made by the Board of Physical Education in regard to the working of the Training Institute for Physical Education and the starting of Short Term Courses:—

ADMISSION TO REGULAR COURSES.

A person holding a degree of the Gujarat Vidyapith or the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith recognised for the purposes of Government or semi-Government service as equivalent to that of a graduate of a statutory University should be considered eligible for admission to the regular courses at the Training Institute for Physical Education. Graduates of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University should also be considered eligible for admission to these courses.

(b) Candidates deputed by well constituted Scout Associations should also be considered eligible for admission to the regular courses at the institute provided they are otherwise qualified.

(C) If the requisite number of graduates to be deputed for admission to the Institute by Government and non-Government recognised schools is not available to fill the places reserved for them in accordance with the orders issued in June last, the vacant places at the Institute may be assigned to other graduates seeking admission to the Institute on their own account and to those deputed by gymnasia.

The number of secondary teachers to be admitted to this session should be reduced from 300 as originally fixed by the above Government Resolution to 200.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Jan. 4.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	80	45	—	—	—0.5
Amraoti	83	61	—	—	—1.1
Akola	86	51	—	—	—1.2
Ahmedabad	90	52	—	—	—0.2
Ahmednagar	85	53	—	—	—1.1
Ambala	75	41	—	—	—1.3
Allahabad	77	46	—	—	—0.6
Benares	76	45	—	—	—0.5
Bombay	88	69	—	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	80	55	—	0.1	—3.4
Baroda	92	47	—	—	—
Belgaum	85	58	—	1.1	—1.0
Bijapur	87	58	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	88	56	—	—	—0.2
Calcutta	80	51	—	0.1	—0.8
Cawnpore	83	47	—	—	—0.7
Calicut	90	68	—	1.5	—5.1
Colombo	86	70	—	8.7	+9.6
Cochin	86	69	—	6.7	—1.8
Delhi	81	43	—	—	—0.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	87	57	—	—	—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	72	54	—	—	—0.1
Indore	88	47	—	—	—0.7
Jhansi	86	50	—	—	—0.5
Jubbulpore	83	46	—	—	—1.0
Jaipur	79	53	—	—	—0.4
Karwar	90	64	—	1.8	—0.4
Karachi	77	61	—	0.2	—
Khandwa	89	48	—	—	—0.9
Lucknow	78	44	—	—	—0.5
Lahore	76	42	—	—	—0.5
Multan	69	41	—	—	—0.3
Mysore	83	58	—	0.7	—2.2
Madras	85	66	—	2.6	—17.7
Marmagoa	88	70	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	86	50	—	0.1	—0.7
Mangalore	93	68	—	2.1	—1.5
Nagpur	84	52	—	—	—1.4
Patna	77	48	—	—	—0.4
Peshawar	64	38	—	1.0	+0.1
Poona	88	48	—	0.3	—0.9
Ratnagiri	91	67	—	2.9	+1.9
Rajkot	88	51	—	—	—0.3
Sholapur	87	59	—	—	—1.5
Surat	94	58	—	—	—0.2
Trichinopoly	87	67	—	2.6	—5.8

Western Disturbance Passes Eastwards

POONA, January 4.

The western disturbance is passing away eastwards after causing local rain or snow in Kashmir with a few light showers in the Punjab Hills. A fresh western disturbance is approaching the North-West Frontier. The night temperatures are appreciably above normal in Baluchistan.

Chief Amounts of Rainfall:—Sonamarg three-quarters of an inch and Dras half an inch.

Forecast until the evening of fifth:—Dry weather generally.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-1-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.2. degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.7 degrees 4.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.6 degrees 0.9 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 67 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 111 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10). 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-1-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.21 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.02 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

London, Jan. 3.—The report on Czech Refugee Fund shows that hitherto £3,60,000 has been subscribed of which 3,50,000 have been used for relief of refugees.

Continued from column 7.)

tral Advisory Board of Health for their opinion.

CO-OPERATION AMONG HEALTH ORGANISATIONS.

At the first meeting the question of co-operation among the different health organisations, military, civil, railways, etc., in regard to public health measures in India was stressed and the subject will again come up at the meeting in Madras. The Board will be informed of the present position in regard to co-operation between civil and military health authorities. Ways and means for further development of this co-operation and its extension to include the railway health authorities will be considered.

Central Advisory Board Of Health

Second Meeting In Madras On Monday

The Central Advisory Board of Health was constituted in 1937 and held its first meeting in Simla on June 22 and 23 of that year. It has been decided to hold the second meeting of the Board in Madras on January 9 and 10, 1939. The Board will consist of the following:—

Chairman:—The Hon. Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., Member in charge, Department of Education, Health and Lands.

(a) Representatives of the Government of India:—Mr. M. W. Yeatts, C.I.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands; Major General E.W.C. Bradfield, C.I.E., O.B.E., K.H.S., I.M.S. Director General, Indian Medical Service; Rani Sahiba Phul Kumari of Sherkot.

(b) Elected by the Council of State:—The Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru.

(c) Elected by the Legislative Assembly:—Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.

(d) Representative of the Railways in India:—Dr. H. R. Rishworth, Officiating Principal Medical and Health Officer, G.I.P. Railway.

(e) Representative of the Defence Department (Medical Directorate):—Col. J. A. Manifold, D.S.O., V.H.S., R.A.M.C., Deputy Director of Hygiene and Pathology, Medical Directorate

Secretary:—Col. A. J. H. Russell, C.B.E., K.H.S., I.M.C., Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

The Ministers for Public Health in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Central Provinces, Assam and Orissa have notified their intention of attending the meeting. The remaining Provinces in India will be represented by officials.

Hyderabad, Mysore and Jodhpur States will also send representatives.

EXPERTS' COMMITTEE REPORT.

At its first meeting the Board appointed a committee of experts to report on maternity and child welfare work in India. The report of that committee will be presented at the forthcoming meeting.

The unsatisfactory nature of the vital statistics available in India has been frequently stressed in Public Health reports and in the press. This important subject is also to be considered by the Board.

This year the question of the spread of cholera has attracted considerable attention and has been the subject of wide comment both in the public press and elsewhere. Following on the exceptionally large mela held at Hardwar in April, cholera broke out amongst the returning pilgrims and the ensuing epidemic spread throughout wide areas of the country. The necessity for co-operative action between the various provinces in resisting the spread of this dangerous epidemic disease is obvious and this aspect of the problem will no doubt be discussed by the Board.

At the first meeting of the Board a resolution was passed urging the necessity for organising Provincial Public Health services. At the Inter-Governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene held in Java in August 1937, a number of resolutions on the same subject were passed. These resolutions have now been referred by the Government of India to the Cen-

(Continued in col. 5)

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy breaks up the congestion that causes coughs and colds. Swollen membranes soon become normal, the air passages are cleared, you breath freely, easily, once again. Chamberlain's contains no harmful drugs. It is entirely safe for infants and children as well as for adults. Pleasant tasting, too! K-11

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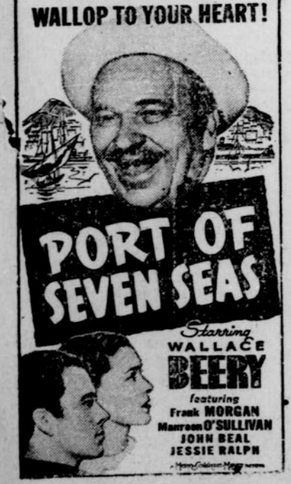

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 15, 1995
Muslim: Jiltad 13, 1357
Parsi: Amardad 2, 1308
Hightide: 11-07
Lowtide: 5-27; 17-15
Sunrise: 7h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 15m.

S S "Ranchi" with English mails of December 22 due 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Saturday Jan. 7.

S S "Corfu" with Homeward Mails sails at 1 p.m.

HAVE-A-HEART
Fete and Exhibition every evening from 5 upto midnight.

N. M. KALE FOR CORPORATION
Principal N. M. Kale is standing for the Municipal Election from 'G' Ward (No. 18) as an independent Candidate.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ.
In connection with the Ramana Jayanthi Uthsava of this Samaj, there will be a musical entertainment to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. by Messrs. Jalpesa Bagavather (vocal) and Krishna Iyangar (violin).

JAT-PAT-TORAK MANDAL SECRETARY IN BOMBAY
Sjt. Har Bhagwan, Secretary Jat-Pat-Torak Mandal, Lahore, has arrived in Bombay. He can be interviewed at Mr. Gadre's Office, Krishna Cinema.

"C" WARD OFFICE
The office of "C" Ward Div. 1. (Kumbharwada-Khara Talao) is situated at Gulab Bldg., Cornor of Bhandari St., opposite Round Temple. The office hour is between 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
The O.S.K. Steamer "Ryuun Maru" left Sakito on January 3 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 26 via usual ports.
The O.S.K. Steamer "Eihuku Maru" left Singapore on December 29 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 11 via Penang and Colombo.

POSTAL NOTICE
Superscribed Registered and Unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for South Africa and all correspondence for Laurenzo Marques per s.s. "Isipingo" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Friday the 6th instant.

ELECTION MEETING AT WALKESHWAR.
Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Nana's Chauk, Banganga Road (Walkeshwar).
Sjt. Motichand Kapadia will preside and Prof D. R. Gharpure, Sjts. S. K. Patil, Ganpatishankar Desai, D. S. Babrekar, Gunvant Kapadia, M. R. Masani and others will speak.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Keep Fit". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Her Jungle Love" Daily at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"That Certain Age". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Prison Without Bars". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari"'. Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Street Singer". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"Four Daughters". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Service De Luxe" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Adventures of Robinhood". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Alexander's Ragtime Band". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabhi". Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m
SUPER—"Mr. X" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

S. S. "JEHANGIR" FOR JEDDA
Intimation has been received from Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., Bombay, that their s.s. "Jehangir" will sail for Jeddah direct from Bombay not later than the 16th January 1939. She has a carrying capacity of: 1st Class 18; 2nd Class 20; and Deck 992: Total 1030.

BHATIA DEBATING ASSOCIATION
The Provisional Executive Committee has put the drafted constitution in the office of Sheth Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji. All the members of the Community are requested to see it at his office, Albert Building, Hornby Road. The general meeting will be called shortly.

FREE HINDI CLASSES
Classes are held at the following places:—
Maratha High School, Opera House, Girgaon from Monday to Friday in the evening between 6-30 and 7-30 and on Sunday morning between 8 and 10 a.m.
Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, for ladies only on Mondays, Tuesdays Wednesdays and Fridays in the evening between 4-45 and 5-45 p.m.
Swastik League, Vithalbhai Patel Road on Monday and Thursday between 9-15 and 10-15 p.m.
Marwari Vidyalaya, Hindi Vidyapith, Sandhurst Road, Rashtrabhasha Kovid classes on Sunday morning between 8 and 10-30 a.m. Sahitya Visharad Classes (Allahabad) are held on Saturdays and Sundays in the evening between 4 and 6 p.m. and on week days in the evenings between 6-45 and 7-45 p.m.
Chikitsak Sammoha Classes for the Chikitsak School students, past students and teachers only. On Sunday morning between 7-30 and 10-30 a.m.
Anandashram, 14th Road, Khar on week days between 3-30 and 4-30 p.m. for ladies only.
Saraswat Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, on week days in the evening between 4 and 5 p.m. for ladies only.
Young Mens' Hindu Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, on Sunday morning between 7-30 and 10-30 a.m.

EROS
Seats may now be booked for our Grand New Year attraction
IF I WERE KING
with
RONALD COLMAN
(a Paramount release)
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THE EXCELSIOR
LAST THREE SHOWS
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Public Grievances Redress Committee

"The Hon. Secretary of the above Committee had an interview with the G.I.P authorities on the 2nd inst., at their Office when the authorities have agreed to reconsider the following at the earliest".

(1) Local train services to be re-adjusted and the re-instatement of long-interval trains at reasonable intervals on working days and holidays; (2) To run all double-rakes at all times on all days. (3) To construct a shed at the northern gate of the local Platform at Matunga; (4) To provide light-points above the ladies' sitting accommodation, where it is dark now; (5) To equip the station with an additional clerk for issue of Season Tickets throughout the month.

HENNESSY IN BOMBAY

Conference With Journalists At Taj

Mr. J. Hennessy, Principal Information Officer of the Government of India arrived in Bombay on Wednesday and had a conference with editors of newspapers in the evening at the Taj. He explained the working of the Bureau of Public Information and how journalists could take advantage of the Department for better advantage of newspapers. Mr. Hennessy will be leaving for Nagpur by to-day (Thursday) evening.

BOMBAY MINISTERS' CONDOLENCE

BOMBAY: Jan. 4.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier of Madras:—

"Myself and colleagues deeply regret to hear the Hon. Mr. Raman Menon's sad and untimely demise. Please convey our sincere condolences to his family."

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, in a telegram to the Madras Premier says:—

"Grieved to hear Raman Menon's death. My condolences to you and your colleagues. Convey same to his family."—A.P.

Horniman Makes Steady Progress

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. B. G. Horniman is making steady progress towards recovery, though it will take some days before he is able to talk to anybody.

Dr. A. J. Kohiyar and Dr. Sathe examined him yesterday evening and gave the necessary instructions.

Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao saw him twice to-day and Dr. R. M. Bhoir paid him a visit in the morning.

OUTLINES OF MUSLIM ART

Study Of Architecture In Delhi And Agra

An interesting exposition of "The Muslim Art" under the Tughlukide, the Ladies and the first rulers of the Moghal dynasty especially in Delhi and Agra, was given by Dr. Ernst Cohn-Wiener, Director of Art, Baroda State, in the course of his second lecture delivered at the University School of Economics and Sociology, on Wednesday evening.

The lecturer began by showing specimens of the Tughlukid buildings which showed very simple and powerful forms and almost entirely refrained from decoration. He then proceeded to sketch in outlines the history of Moghul Art which began with Akbar and especially with his palaces in Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri. The architectural forms as such were developed partly from Persian tradition, but modified by the knowledge of Indian palaces especially that at Gwalior. The ornamentation was extremely rich and showed the same amalgamation, which agreed with Akbar's political and religious views. There was a development to be noticed. The palace in Agra, which was built between 1564-1572 A. D. was arranged around a square courtyard, and all the rooms were under one roof, while the palace of Fatehpur Sikri was divided in many single buildings. Jehangir when laying out the quadrangle in Lahore Fort erected twelve single pavillons, the ornamentation of which continued that of Akbar's style. But in Akbar's mausoleums and in the palace which he erected in the Agra Fort and which was destroyed by Shah Jehan, marble and inlaid stonework were already predominant.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AND CHEATING

Sensational Case In Janjira

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Jan. 4.

From information received here, it is understood that during the Christmas Holidays, a sensational case was tried in the spacious Darbar Hall of Janjira the capital of Janjira State.

The State has requisitioned the services of Mr. P. L. Thacker, Bar-at-Law (a retired Presidency Magistrate of Bombay) who has been appointed as a special First Class Magistrate and Mr. U. V. Desai Bar-at-Law of Bombay has been placed in charge of prosecution.

Three accused namely Ananta Chintaman Joshi, Manager of the Ballal Vyaya Press of Janjira, Sakharam Ganesh Sabnis, Head Accountant Janjira and Mahadev Mahipat Dighe, a clerk from the Account Office have been hauled up on a charge of conspiracy to cheat the State and of forgery. The accused Sabnis being out of Janjira at the time of trial, he has been dropped for the present.

The facts would appear to be that accused Joshi along with other accused is alleged to have defrauded the State treasury to the tune of 7,000 Rupees by preparing false bills and getting them cashed. The accused Joshi owned a press of his own, and for about 20 years, the State used to get its printing work done in his press. Early on January last when the State had its own press the alleged frauds came to light. A committee under the presidentship of Rao Saheb Adwalkar Khase Sardar investigated into the matter and prosecutions have been launched.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.A., Advocate and R. M. Chitnis, Pleader from Thana are defending accused No. 1 and No. 3 respectively.

The case has been fixed for argument.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

On Sunday the Waterlads Sporting and Dramatic Club of Bandra held their 19th annual variety entertainment at 6-30 p.m. on St. Sebastian's School ground.

The programme was entertaining one of seventeen items all of them very creditably rendered. There were songs in English, and Marathi and a sketch in English and a farce in Marathi which took the crowds in roars of laughter.

Major Fidelis Concessio Municipal Councillor presided and thanked the Club for having asked him to preside and congratulated them on their grand success.

BUS CONDUCTORS MUST BE POLITE

Several reforms are called for in the Bandra Bus Service if the patronage of the public is expected to be continued.

I have several times written on the adequate number of buses on the Hill Road route at Bandra, but little or no heed has been paid. Passengers have to wait for over three quarters of an hour before they can get into any of the buses as most of them start packed at the starting place and the other bus never starts until it is full too. Such a situation is rather annoying and if the bus company does not increase the numbers of buses running on the route before long I am told a boycott of this service will be launched.

This is not the only route that calls for increased number of buses, many other routes are similarly served, especially an increase of buses on the Mahim-Jogeshwari route would be much appreciated.

The other important note to the management is to warn their staff especially the conductor to be polite to passengers.

An incident took place last week between Bandra and Khar. It so happened that a poor Mahar woman was mounting a bus but before she could put her second foot on, the conductor who was busy talking to some of his friends rang the bell and the bus started. This nearly flung the woman but her firm grip saved her. The passengers lodged their protest which irritated the conductor who used abusive language to the poor woman.

Such unpoliteness on the part of the staff of the bus company must be stopped.

DANCING SCANDAL

Dances in the suburbs has always witnessed many serious fights. These fights take place between the dancers themselves who under the influence of alcohol use abusive language.

If the patronage of the public who come to have a nice time is expected to continue, every effort must be made to put an end to such fights. The best remedy would be to apply the rights of admission very strictly.

ZARATHUSTRA'S CURE FOR WORLD'S AGONY

Dr. Dhalla's Lecture At C. J. Hall

Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla spoke on the present agony of the world and Zarathustras's cure at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening, when Sir Cowasji Jehangir presided.

Dr. M. N. Dhalla explained the different kinds of sufferings of humanity and how they could be assuaged after some centuries. Next he spoke on the social rites and individual freedom and how they are interdependent. Life he added in all its phases is struggle full of temptation, trials and tribulations. Zarathushtra said that life was a mission and that one should live in God, for God and with God. While explaining the golden doctrine of Zoroaster Dr. Dhalla pointed out the condition of humanity could be improved and how different Associations had helped in the work. Besides culture and civilization, religion played an important role in the uplift of a nation. Invention of machines has also aggravated the agony of life. He explained how the machine was not responsible for the sufferings and destruction of humanity, when on the other hand it was the man the master or the inventor of machines who was responsible for it. Lastly he spoke on destructive tendency of Capitalism and added that equality, fraaternity and liberty were necessary for the happiness of humanity. Man is suffering for what he has sown.

Sir Cowasji while paying tributes to the speaker said that Dr. M. N. Dhalla was an authority on Zoroastrian religion and though small as we are we should follow our forefathers and have hope and courage, without which we could not have been what we are today. Fight and die for your religion than to live without it.

Mr. B. F. Bharuch next paid high tribute to both the President and the lecturer and thanked the audience for the encouragement given.

A. I. LAWN TENNIS

Entries For Championship

BOMBAY: Jan. 4.

Entries for the All-India Lawn Tennis Championships, which will be held at the Cricket Club of India, in Bombay, from January 18 to January 29, will be accepted up to Saturday evening, January 14, and the draw will be made on the following day.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB

On the New Year's day the Matunga Athletic Club added one more branch to their useful activities when Dr. G. M. Dhurantar declared open their new Basket-Ball Court on the Indian Gymkhana grounds.

Those present were treated to an exhibition match between the Club's team and a combined side led by Mr. Gurdial Singh of the Khalsa College. The home side won the match by a comfortable margin of 12 goals to 4.

This was followed by the distribution of prizes to the winners of the inter-court volley-ball tournament conducted by the club.

HEADACHE AFTER HEADACHE
Now She's Free From Them

A woman writes:—"I would like everyone who suffers from headaches to try Kruschen Salts. Before taking Kruschen I was hardly ever free from a headache. But since I have been taking it regularly I have hardly had a headache, for which I am very thankful, for headaches can make one feel quite ill. I have been taking that small dose of Kruschen every morning in a glass of warm water, before my breakfast, and I feel so well."—(Mrs.) A.E.D.

How do you deal with headaches? Do you just take something to deaden the pain, without getting rid of the trouble which causes the pain? Thousands do, despite the medical profession's warning cry of "Don't!" Such makeshift methods simply suppress the symptoms of headaches. They merely numb the nerves and leave the underlying cause to look after itself. And it only obtains a firmer grip.

Headaches can generally be traced to a disordered stomach and to the unsuspected retention in the system of stagnating waste material which poisons the blood. Remove these poisons—prevent them forming again—and you'll never have to worry any more. And that is just how Kruschen Salts bring swift and lasting relief from headaches. Kruschen Salts aid Nature to cleanse your body completely of all clogging waste matter.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1939

BEGINNING OF THE END?

The political crisis in Japan, as evidenced by the resignation of Prince Konoye and his cabinet, is an event of far-reaching importance and its repercussions will be felt not only in Japan but in the entire Far East. The background is provided by the long-standing desire of the militarists for a single-party dictatorship in the country, as a means to achieving a speedier victory in China. The crisis, according to Reuter, is primarily due to the Home Minister pressing for national mobilization on a political basis, involving the fusion of political parties into a single National party. This plan, which would have meant the final stage in the process of turning Japan into a completely totalitarian state, was opposed by the members of two parliamentary parties, Minseito and Seiyukai, who are reported to have favoured "moral mobilization." For all practical purposes a military dictatorship has been functioning in Japan ever since the beginning of the Chinese invasion but, in the Diet, there are still some elements which would resent complete suppression even of the present shadowy form of parliamentarism. The Home Minister, it appears, was determined to force dissolution of the Diet on this issue, which would have resulted in the Budget, including the six-billion Yen China Campaign Budget, not being passed. Prince Konyoe has sought to prevent such a contingency by resigning along with his cabinet leaving it to his successors "to enhance the nation's confidence by formulating new policies." The reactions of this resignation on the country at large alone would show whether he has averted or precipitated a crisis.

Desperate Plunge

The present crisis has a duel significance. On the one hand it brings to a head the issue of a single National Party—according to the Nazi and Fascist model. It has been said that Japan was ruled by a system of indigenous fascism inasmuch as they had no leader like Hitler or Mussolini and that the parliamentary groups were still allowed to function—even if only to endorse the decisions of the militarists. But inevitably the combination of Capitalism and militarism must produce a typically fascist State and repeated attempts were made to usher in a totalitarian phase which was hitherto delayed, paradoxically enough, only by the docility of the parliamentary groups which promptly fell in line with the jingo crowd in their policy. Steadily the militarists have been purging the Government of "undesirable" elements. General Ugaki had to resign his Foreign Ministership because he was rather cautious and too moderate to suit the impatient military party. Now Konoye has had to go because he could not keep pace with Suetsugu, the Home Minister. The reluctance of Minseito and Seiyuku to endorse the plan for "political mobilization" may give the fascists the very excuse they have been wanting to uproot parliamentarism for ever. Fascist dictatorship is verily the last refuge of capitalist—imperialism. Wearied by a prolonged war, verging on economic bankruptcy, faced with internal disruption, Japan's militarists are now taking the last desperate plunge. Is it the beginning of the end?

China United

The Chinese republican Government, on the other hand, are strengthening themselves by getting rid of undesirable elements and joining hands with progressive forces. The dismissal of Wang Ching Wei will serve as an object lesson to any traitors in their ranks who may be likewise thinking of a compromise with the enemy. The new Vice-Chairman of the Kuomintang is reported to be "a leader of known leftist sympathies which will draw the Communist Party more closely into line and provide an indication of China's solidarity." Such a selection would be the crowning achievement of the present regime in uniting China. It was the prolonged civil war between the Kuomintang and the communists that almost cost them their country. A united front of these two forces will now save China. As clouds of despair and confusion thicken over Japan, we see the dawn of hope in China.

The Cry Of Libya

The manifesto issued by the Egyptian Nationalist Deputy and President of the Young Men's Muslim Association of Cairo in which the dangers of Italy's policy in Libya are stressed represents generally the feeling of the Muslim world in Africa. The history of Libyan conquest begins in 1911 and is, on the whole, a tragic and bloody one. The Bedouin resistance fostered by the Allies' enemy during and after the great War proved effective in driving away the Italians who eventually reconquered the territory and pacified the insurrectionists finally, in 1925, although the Bedouins in Cyrenaica kept up their resistance till 1932. The Italian reprisals inflicted on the heroic Senussi form a chapter in the history of colonial conquest and subjugation which must remain unique for its sheer brutality: and the bitter memories of it survive the well-advertised blessings of Rome's rule in Libya. Il Duce has posed for many years latterly as a 'Protector of Islam' and has hit on the salve of the Muslim University of Harar for the wound of Ethiopia. The Italian rule in Libya is both safe and firm and for one thing, this desert is spendidly isolated, through various factors, from the contact with the Arabs of Egypt, Syria and other regions where the nationalist and democratic sentiment is not suppressed with the fascists' methods. But evidently, Italy is taking no chances and is populating the colony with Italian settlers partly to solve her problem of fast increasing population and partly as an insurance against the menace of native rising. The Libyans themselves are too inarticulate and suppressed to voice their feeling of alarm at what amounts to disastrous encroachment on a territory which is strictly limited for colonial expansion of this kind by its lack of economic resources. The manifesto should also open the eyes of the leaders of the Muslim League, some of whose spokesmen openly evoked the aid of Germany and Italy in their Islamic mission.

A Worthy Example

The Constitution which the Ruler of Aundh has announced for the State is a great advance on the present position of any Indian State and is a fairly near approach to full responsible government, it being presumed that the Rulers' special powers will not be abused. Its notable features are that the Legislature is wholly elected, though indirectly, that the Executive is wholly responsible to it, as being bound to vacate office on a vote of no-confidence from the legislature, and that the Legislature has full and exclusive powers of legislation, the Ruler having special powers only to delay legislation. The indirect election to the Legislature is clearly a defect but is likely to be removed when the primary voters gain experience of elections. All things considered, the new Constitution is a big stride towards responsible government and its good features may be a model for other States. In offering it to he people voluntarily the Ruler has set a worthy example which deserves to be emulated by all other Rulers.

The Liberals

A Dying Party

By D. F. Karaka

Tony Greenwood welcoming Lord Samuel, then only Sir Herbert, at the Union after the sensational defeat of the Liberals at the general election said: "I have heard many funeral orations in my time. Never have I heard one delivered by the corpse itself."

As one reads through the two speeches delivered at the annual jamboree of the Liberals, that speech comes back to one's mind. What a tragedy it is that in our time and in our country there should exist a whole organisation, complete with its President and its Chairman of the reception Committee, who year after year break out into choice oratory to glorify a promised future, which will never come to life. How some of our landed gentry can amuse themselves.

Uneducated Rich

Reading carefully through the speeches by Sapru and Cowasji Jahangir, one comes painfully to the conclusion that though we have recently put forward some great schemes for educating the poor of our country, we have done little or nothing to educate the rich. I cannot think of Liberalism in India as anything other than as a major branch of the capitalism that is still rampant in our country. Here are the sons of the "haves" of yesterday and the day before trying to hitch their wagon to the star, which will make the world safe for democracy and their children. Here are two of our countrymen belittling the only decent work that has ever been done for the freedom and the liberation of the Indian people. Here in short are the Liberals of India coming at the end of Waterloo and telling the Duke of Wellington: "We told you so."

But let us not be too abusive to a party whose only claim for recognition is that they are the living embodiments of courtesy. Let us rather analyse what they have done and what they have said and see whether we can find some common denominator in their speeches and their achievements

Federation Under Fire

In the most damning criticism that I have yet read of the Federal Scheme, Mr. Sapru points out some of the most glaring defects of the new act that is soon to come into force. Had these been made by the spokesmen of the Congress, one would have thought that they might have been exaggerations, furthest away from the truth. Not so when it is made by God's chosen politicians, the Liberals of India, whose fairness, whose uprightness of purpose, whose political morality must always remain beyond question. So we accept the comments made on Federation. We accept the principle which proves iself that Federation, as it stands, will be unworkable in India. It is not necessary to recount the charges that Mr. Sapru has levelled against it. The position of the States, the scheme for representation, the safeguards, the provision for commercial discrimination, the method of indirect election intended to split the British Indian representatiion, the communal award, the financial safeguards, the undemocratic Sates representation, and above all, the complete lack of provision in the Act for any safeguards to see that the new scheme will achieve its original purpose, which was to give India that status, even within the Empire towards which, we have been told for the last twenty years, we are gradually moving.

Petitioners

And yet after all that where do we get? What do we do when we read this very brilliant and very powerful criticism of the scheme which is being forced on India, against the will of almost every party that is involved in it, except the British? What is the sequel to this battery of words, courteous but biting? And the answer is that we must not resort to action, for action does not become the Liberal gentleman, but only words and more courtesy.

That is the great Liberal argument. We must go once more to Whitehall and capped and gowned in the correct court attire, we must present our credentials to the authorities in charge of Whitehall and the Indian Office and other high places and, may be, if we humbly submit, we may have from the English people one more seat in the Central Assembly and one more representative from British India that is elected by the vote of the people.

Is that the ulterior goal of Liberalism? Is that the only answer of a party to all the great problems of this country of ours? Is that the only constructive

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5).

BALKAN-UNITY AND MINORITY-CRISIS

An Interview With The King Of Greece

By H. Roger Madol

The King of Greece does not generally give interviews. His duty as a constitutional monarch has always made it difficult for journalists to approach him. He has authorized the publication of a conversation with the Historian, H. Roger MADOL.

The King of Greece may have considered his trip to Great Britain as a kind of holiday, when he started from home. Still, Royal holidays generally mean a considerable amount of business. But George II could not expect how serious a crisis would arise in world politics when he left three months ago. He came back to Browns Hotel in Dover Street, where he had passed the latter years of his exile, in the same modest manner as he had left it, three years ago, to return to his throne. Nothing, in the quiet and distinguished place in Dover Street betrays the presence of a King. One could hardly notice any kind of unrest so often felt at centres of high politics.

The King receives us with his accustomed amiability. There is, neither in his manners nor in the atmosphere around him, anything hectic or nervous: but his grave words show clearly enough how earnestly he realizes the seriousness of the present European situation.

Balkans Transformed

"Some thirty years ago—says the King—people used to call circumstances "balkanic" if they were chaotic in an extreme degree. Our peninsula was considered an eternal "source of unrest." I think that things have changed quite a lot, since then. How do we appear in the present situation? I think, that to-day, we, people from the Balkans, could give a different example to the world. Haven't we solved our problems and conflicts in an entirely peaceful way?....When I returned to Greece after nearly fifteen years of absence I still had in my mind the old picture of the nearly 500 years old enmity between Greeks and Turks. It was like this: it seemed as if a Greek and a Turk, when they met, had only one movement—to seize their knife or their pistol!—And how do we live now? In complete mutual understanding. I can say that our frontier against Turkey is not even guarded. And, further we came to an understanding with Bulgaria. The Agreement of Saloniki has put an end to the years of open hostility and what some people considered as impossible is now reality. We are friends with these neighbours too. During the last crisis, the Balkan Union has been perfectly united in her preparedness for war. 'We are one nation of 70 Millions' and the army we could send to war would be of 5 million soldiers!

A Hard Worker

The sympathetic King of Greece has grown a little thinner since he returned to his throne—his features are sharper. He has lost nothing of his juvenile agility, but experience and the responsibility of his high position have marked and moulded his face.

"I have worked 17 hours a day", says the King, "together with Metaxas, all this time, so difficult was our task. We must see if we cannot manage with 12 in the future. Not that our problems have diminished; unfortunately, one can not say that, and, unfortunately, too, we cannot find the real understanding for our struggle in Western Europe..."

Greek Products

The King does not wish to go further into politics. He merely discusses the economic situation of his country, though difficulties in that way are identical with the political ones.

"Greek products," continues the King, "are for a large part alas, articles of luxury: Tobacco, Wine Oil and currants and so on. We must see that even in time of crisis, we are able to sell them and in a way as to be able to keep one "Devisen" foreign currency."

Necessary as machines are for Greece, it is understandable that she cannot live on exchange.

A Bit Of A Dane

King George of Greece is, as is known, also Prince of Denmark even if he hardly understands more of his Grandfather's language (the first King of Greece, George I had been a Danish Prince), there is still very much in his features that reminds one of the Danish royal house.

"I would like to pay a visit to the old country, before very long, because I always feel a little bit like a Dane Unfortunately today, one can care for very little more than one's own business, which does not mean that I do not follow the events of other countries too. Is Scandinavia as united and capable of defending herself as the Balkan-Union? Unity, both in the North and in the South is absolutely essential in our time"

No Jewish Problem

The King speaks at length about the Greek Renaissance. This country which had been so extremely lacerated by interior struggle, when he came back to Athens, this country which had to digest an immigration of more than a million of her own citizens from Asia, has she known to her own numerous Jewish minority intolerance?

"There is no such problem in Greece", the King says, "our very many Jews who once came from Spain and live chiefly in Saloniki a large number of them farmhands and Dockers, are by all means considered to be Greeks and well liked. There are not many wealthy people amongst them—most of the Bankers went abroad. I personally entertain, exactly as already my Grand-Father did, friendly relations with the former Chief-Rabby of Saloniki, who is nearly a hundred years old. A few weeks ago, I even got a telegram from the Jewish World Council, congratulating me on such conditions."

(Copyright.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

VIVE LE DESTOUR

As we recently pointed out in an editorial note, French imperialism cannot carry out with any success its plan of resistance against Italian territorial aggression in Tunisia without the support of the Tunisians who have been carrying on the struggle for autonomy through their organization the Destour. 'Reuter' has since reported the incident of a demonstration which underlines the truth of this observation and which cannot be dismissed as insignificant and negligible. The 'Destour' is not a Leftist organisation but represents mostly the middle class, French educated Tunisians whose legitimate demands cannot be characterised as extravagant. It has already, for reasons which we have stated, offered its complete and loyal support to France in her efforts to deal with the fascists' attack: and if the 'Destour' to-day feels called upon to sound a discordant note and wave its banner in the streets of Tunis, it is probably because its leaders sense the danger of Daladier's government making use of the country without considering its just and legitimate aspirations. The political situation in France where the Front Populaire has disappeared overnight justifies this fear. But no French statesmen can ignore the value of support of men and women who, while being ardent nationalists, have assimilated French culture in a remarkable manner and are prepared to defend it with the price of their blood if France recognised her responsibilities in her hour of peril.

INDIA AND WAR

The position of India vis-a-vis a war in which Britain might be involved in the future was once again admirably clarified by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an interview at Ajodhya. The determination of Indians not to get involved in any Imperialist war of aggression has been, of course, stressed time and again by the Congress. Supposing, however, that a settlement of the Indian problem has been reached with Britain, what will be the position of this country? Pandit Nehru's reply is categorical. He rightly observes that "India would insist on deciding the matter of her own free-will and not forced to join in a war simply because Britain is involved." No pretensions of fighting for justice and democracy and liberty will weigh with Indians any longer, especially after the latest betrayal of Czechoslovakia by Britain.

"PUBLIC INFORMATION SERIES"

The Government of Bombay deserve to be complimented upon their publication of the "Public Information Series," which will be issued every month. As its name indicates, the new journal is intended to be a publicity organ for the Government and it will serve to enlighten the public as to how the Congress Cabinet is progressing with its various schemes of national welfare and reconstruction. The messages sent to the first number by the various Ministers describe the problems on which they are engaged at present and briefly outline their programmes for the immediate future. This month-to-month record of their activities will, in a way, be as much useful to the Ministers themselves in assessing their own progress of work as it will be to the public in understanding it.

IDEALS OF EDUCATION

While, in the course of the debate organised by the All-India Educational Conference in this city, the thesis, that 'higher education' makes as great a demand on State support as primary education was developed and defended by speakers whose personal connection with collegiate institutions explains the bias expressed in favour of the intrinsic importance of this type of education. Some of the debaters like Prof. Menezes stressed the socio-cultural aspect of all education. The professor, in defending the greater claims of primary education which constitutes the key-stone of national education besides offering itself as the only cure for our appalling mass-illiteracy, voiced the conviction of the academic world whose experience points to the urgent need of restating our entire values of education. The task of organising and extension of the scope of primary education that the Congress Ministries have set themselves may well be described as the first practical step in the direction of the aims of education defined in terms of our social and cultural national needs Our university education also must be based on these aims and we have still to look forward to, work for, and evolve the higher education that would serve these aims in a harmonious manner.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Many a man who refuses to labour tries to work other men.

* * * *

It's a poor watchmaker who is unable to make a go of it.

* * * *

It seems queer that intelligence offices should supply stupid servants.

* * * *

Some marriages are failure and some are but temporary embarrassments.

* * * *

The obese lady with the circus can't be blamed for trying to make the most of herself.

* * * *

Somehow it is awfully hard for a mother to persuade her daughter to marry the kind of man who will make her happy.

* * * *

A million pounds scheme to create "A City of Youth" in London, which will be the centre point of all Empire youth organisations is announced.

It is satisfactory to note that on the Committee the Youth of India will be represented by Lord Willingdon!

* * * *

"The plan," we read, is to build a "city" with its own theatre, library, dining and common rooms, with separate dormitory blocks for various Colonies and Dominions."

Separate dormitory blocks. The "natives from India, are thus assured of living in healthy segregation.

* * * *

The Rumanian Finance Minister has announced that 280 Jewish-owned public houses and restaurants selling alcoholic drink will be closed in Bucharest.

Combining anti-Semitism with prohibition?

* * * *

BERLIN, Jan. 3.

Emphasising the private nature of Mr. Montagu Norman's visit, it is stated that he will stand god-father to Dr. Schacht's youngest grandson Norman Hjalmar, son of Albert Van Scharpenberg. Counsellor of the Legation of the German Foreign Office. Mr. Norman and Dr. Schacht will travel together to Basle.—Reuter.

If you want to know just how "private" Mr. Montagu Norman's visit is you have to remember that he is the Governor of, the Bank of England. Dr. Schacht, of course, is Hitler's financial wizard. Lucky to have a grandson to need a god-father at the opportune moment!

* * * *

After seeing Mussolini, Chamberlain will be received by the Pope.

Confession to be followed by absolution?

* * * *

Apropos of the revolt of the "Junior" Ministers in the British Cabinet, which is reported to have subsided, Reuter doesn't tell us whether the repentance was or was not dry.

A tear may have enhanced its dramatic value, surely.

* * * *

And was the classic formula repeated?

My son, it hurts me more than it hurts you.....But, pardon us, they were not spanked, were they?

* * * *

Ice House for Governor
—Headline.

It will probably prove too hot for him.

* * * *

Monsieur Daladier has assured Tunis that France "stands by her Empire."

With a gun in hand?

* * * *

Anglo-India is now selling coloured portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, "the naked fakir who ....." etc., etc.

So, after all, Napoleon was right.

* * * *

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax will lay a wreath on the grave of the Italian Unknown Soldier before proceeding to Palassa Venesia, says 'Reuter.'

Il Duce does not want his guests to tire themselves by making a pilgrimage to Ethiopia and Spain, evidently.

* * * *

The stranger ambled into the farmyard and was challenged by the farmer. With an air of great importance the visitor produced his card and remarked: "I am a Government inspector and am entitled to inspect your farm."

Half an hour later the farmer saw the inspector being chased by a bull in the field. Leaning over the gate as the inspector dashed past, the farmer cried "show him your card!"

"Show him your card, mister—

Second Test Ends In Draw

South Africa Forced To Follow On In Match Against England

With England's score of 559 facing them, South Africa in their first innings were dismissed for 286 and were forced to follow on on the third day of the Second Test match at Capetown.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

The Home team had made 201 for two at close, the match thus ending in a draw.

SCORES:—

England (1st Innings) for nine wkts. declared	**559**
South Africa (1st Innings)	**286**
South Africa (2nd Innings) for two wkts.	**201**

CAPETOWN: Jan. 4.

Weather was glorious when South Africa resumed their first innings to-day in the second Test match between England and South Africa. Attendance was small, being 500. The wicket which was wearing slightly at the ends is likely to assist spin-bowlers and Hammond utilised this with immediate success. In Edrich's third over Balaskas was caught at mid-off by Paynter for 29 (214—7).

Balaskas, who played an aggressive innings, scored 20 of his runs in fours. Verity who was very accurate, was turning the ball and has taken one wicket for four runs so far to-day in seven overs, five of which were maidens.

NOURSE MAKES CENTURY

Melville, who was batting with a runner, joined Nourse. The latter reached his century after he had been at the wicket for 242 minutes. His score included one six and nine fours. Nourse adopted a more aggressive style after reaching hundred and hit several boundaries. He had scored 120 at lunch when Melville was not out 80, with a total of 283 for seven wickets for his side.

Attendance increased to 600 on resumption after lunch. Before he had added to his lunch score Nourse was out l.b.w. to Verity in his fifth ball after resumption (283—8—120).

The ball struck Nourse on the toe and he started running. It was given as a leg-bye, but Verity's appeal was upheld. Cutting and driving Nourse's grand innings lasted 266 minutes. He hit one six and twelve fours.

At the same total Gordon, who took Nourse's place was stumped by Ames, off Goddard for nil. Melville was beaten by Verity shortly afterwards for 23 and the South African first innings concluded at 286. Davies batting with no score.

EARLY REVERSE

South Africa started on their second innings with an early reverse. Mitchell, who opened the innings with Vanderbyl snicked an outswinger in the fourth ball, off Farnes in the second over and was caught by Ames for one run (2—1). But Vanderbyl and Rowan who now joined him, played steadily and confidently and sent up 50 after 63 minutes. When tea interval came, they were still batting with 47 and 38 respectively and the total at 87 for one.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

Gibb kept the wicket on resumption after tea, Ames suffering from a sore finger. Vanderbyl played aggressively and in 91 minutes he sent up his individual 50, which included five hits to the boundary. After 97 minutes' play South Africa's score stood at 103. Rowan played more cautiously and took 103 minutes to gather 53 runs. When he had made 87, Vanderbyl hit his wicket playing a ball off Goddard (149—2). He was at the wicket for 139 minutes and his score included one six and nine fours.

When stumps were drawn, Rowan was not out with 89. Nourse not out 19. And the total 201 for 2 wickets. Rowan batted three hours altogether for his 89, and hit seven fours.

The match ended in a draw.

SOUTH AFRICA: 1ST INNINGS

Vanderbyl, c Valentine, b Verity	37
Rowan, b Wright	6
Mitchell, b Wright	42
Briscoe, l.b.w., b Goddard	2
Wade, c Edrich, b Verity	10
Langton, l.b.w., b Goddard	0
Nourse, l.b.w., b Verity	120
Balaskas, c Paynter, b Edrich	29
Melville, b Verity	23
Gordon, st. Ames, b Goddard	0
Davies (not out)	0
Extras	17
Total	286

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farnes	13	3	37	0
Edrich	5	1	15	0
Goddard	38	15	64	3
Wright	26	3	83	2
Verity	36.6	13	70	5

SOUTH AFRICA: (2nd Innings)

Mitchell, c Ames, b Farnes	1
Vanderbyl, hit wicket, b Goddard	87
Rowan (not out)	39
Nourse (not out)	19
Extras	5
Total (for 2 wickets)	201

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farnes	8	1	23	1
Edrich	3	1	5	0
Verity	10	5	13	0
Wright	12	0	62	0
Goddard	11	1	68	1
Hammond	9	0	25	0

—Reuter.

BARNES' REQUEST TURNED DOWN

SYDNEY, Jan. 4.

Barnes' request to be released from the terms of a clause of his contract by which he is forbidden to play in England within two years of the 1938 tour has been rejected by the Control Board. It is understood Barnes intends to honour the contract.

Chipperfield, it is announced, will be available to play against South Australia and Victoria and is not retiring for the season but is only going on a brief holiday.—Reuter.

QUEENSLAND BEATS NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY, Jan. 4.

In the Sheffield match between Queensland and New South Wales Queensland won by eight wickets.

Scores:—Queensland 200 (Brown 168; Cook 95) and 179 for 2 (Brown 168; Cook 93. The first wicket partnership which yielded 265 runs is a record, the previous record being 184).

New South Wales 214 (Dizon 4 for 61) and 264 (Barnes 51; Ellis 5 for 67).

Dontallon, the Queensland wicket-keeper catching nine and stumping three had equalled the world record.—Reuter.

FRANCO FACES SOLID RESISTANCE

BARCELONA, Jan. 4.

An inspection by Reuter's special correspondent of twenty miles of Republican lines along the mountainous terrain to the North and North-west of Falset shows that the resistance is very solid.

The main highway from Ebro to Falset and on to Tarragona is not threatened and it is stated is unlikely to be threatened.—Reuter.

DALADIER ON LIBYAN FRONTIER

Thrilling March-past At Lonely Post Of Aintounine

TUNIS, Jan. 4.

M. Daladier arrived here after attending a great review of troops. M. Daladier will begin a tour of the fortifications of Tunis' Maginot Line along the Libyan Frontier.

A number of aeroplanes and tanks, besides camel corps and regiments of Tunisian and Senegalese sharp-shooters are among the units participating in the review.

THRILLING MARCH PAST

Twenty-five thousand troops participated in a thrilling march-past at the lonely post of Aintounine. The scene was the desert plain at the foot of Matamata Mountains, where natives live in caves in the hills like men of the stone age. Apart from the ancient olive and palm trees, the country is entirely barren and until recently saw no rain for three years.

The morning's review was in strong contrast with the normal, as for an hour, colourful native cavalry, camel corps and Spahis with tanks and armoured cars swung past the Premier's party. —Reuter.

PARIS PRESS ON DALADIER'S TOUR

PARIS, Jan. 4.

M. Daladier's tour continues to occupy the attention of the Press.

L'Excelsior says: We are obliged to say that the language of the official commentators on the other side is also unworthy in bad faith and strikingly lacking in fact. Those demonstrations, which they describe as provocative, were provoked by themselves."

Lenouvell, taking a stronger line, declares: "It is no longer either possible or permissible to permit any individual, who is neither a Tunisian or a Frenchman any privilege whatever. Italians' power to claim such privileges has been tolerated too long. Now they must come under the common law since the times have changed."—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF POLISH JEWS IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Jan. 4.

The Polish delegation arrived here today to resume negotiations on the question of repatriation of Polish Jews from Germany and to decide the fate of 5,000 people, who have been suffering terrible privations on the frontier for nine weeks.—Reuter

Kraemer Draws With Mitchael Gill

The following are the results of the wrestling bouts played on Wednesday night at the A.I.P. Wrestling Stadium:—

(1) Avon Scott beat Gullam Rasool in the first round.

(2) The fight between Ratan Singh and Arty Counsel ended in a draw.

(3) Tory Lamaro beat Saifudin in the first round.

The last bout was played between Edmund Von Kraemer and Mitchael Gill also ended in a draw. This was the only interesting fight in the day's programme.

All the bouts were played according to the "catch as catch can" rule.

The next programme has been fixed for Saturday, when a challenge fight of Rs. 500 will take place between Kraemer and Tony Lamaro of Italy.

ECHO OF FR. STRIKE

Polish Workers Asked To Quit Country

PARIS, Jan. 4.

Two-fifty Poles, most of whom have worked in France for twenty years, have been expelled for participating in recent strikes, despite previous warning of the result. They are mostly miners and metal workers of Valenciennes district. They are now in a predicament as they have lost their Polish nationality and yet they are not French. They have already taken to the frontier with the hope that they will be permitted to settle in Belgium.

Representations are being made in Paris to avoid further similar expulsions, which are threatened. —Reuter.

SPANISH REBEL VICTORY

Alleged Heavy Losses Of Republicans

SALAMANCA, Jan. 4.

A Communique says that the Nationalists yesterday had one of the greatest victories hitherto on the Catalan front, advancing to a considerable depth, inflicting tremendous losses and capturing positions of high military importance.

REPUBLICANS' LOSS

It is claimed Republicans abandoned hundreds of dead including the Brigade Commander, who committed suicide. They claim to have taken 2,470 prisoners and deserters, including political commissars and military commanders and other officers.

Huge quantities of arms were also captured. It is claimed Nationalists were welcomed enthusiastically at all "liberated villages."

REBEL ALLEGATIONS

It is alleged that as Nationalists entered the village of Alentorn, Republicans exploded mines destroying four houses in which all occupants including women and children were killed.—Reuter.

REBEL BOMBS HIT PASSENGER TRAINS

BARCELONA: Jan. 4.

Two crowded passenger trains were hit during Nationalist air-raid at Tarragona. The casualties are believed to be very heavy.

Nationalists are still nearly 66 miles from Barcelona after a fortnight's desperate offensive at the nearest point between Granadella and Vinaixa.—Reuter.

SPANISH REBEL CLAIMS

BURGOS, Jan. 4.

It is stated that the capture followed an attack which began at dawn, heavy artillery preparing the way for the infantry. One column took the villages of Ana and Vernet to the north and west of Artesa and after crossing the river Segre joined another column advancing on Artesa from Lerida-Seouedurgel road. The Republican forces to bar the Nationalist drive in northern Catalonia were centred at Artesa, it is stated, and the town was very strongly defended.

On the south sector of the front it is claimed that the Nationalists continued their advance and the airforce brought down eleven Republican chasers.—Reuter.

BRITISH SHIPS BOMBED AGAIN

BARCELONA, Jan. 4.

Three British ships in the harbour were hit during an air raid this morning. They included 'Stanwell' which was being repaired after being sunk in an air raid last month. It suffered a direct hit but it is believed that it has not been seriously damaged. Other vessels were only struck by splinters. There were no casualties.—Reuter.

REBEL WARSHIPS BOMBED

VALENCIA, Jan. 3.

Republican aircraft bombed Rebel warships lying in the Port Castellon Delaplana.

It is officially declared that the 'planes hit all objectives assigned to them, and the raid was a complete success.—Reuter.

BR. PREMIER BACK IN LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax returned to London to-day preparatory to their Rome visit on Monday.—Reuter.

NEW YORK TAXIMEN GO ON STRIKE

Eleven Thousand Affected: Demand For Better Conditions

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

Eleven thousand taxi-drivers have struck work demanding better conditions.

The strike was called by the Transport Workers' Union. For the first time since the demonstrations in connection with the Sacco and Vanzetti executions in 1927, New York's entire police force of 19,000 have been put on full emergency duty owing to fear of incidents similar to those which occurred during the 1934 taxi strike.

Hitherto there is little disorder. —Reuter.

NO MESSAGE FROM ROOSEVELT

What U. S. Ambassador Discussed With Mussolini

ROME, Jan. 4.

In the course of his yesterday's visit to Sgr. Mussolini, Mr. William Phillips is believed to have outlined the American attitude to the world situation in the light of his talks with President Roosevelt and other American Ambassadors.

Contrary to reports it is thought that he has brought no special message from President Roosevelt to the Duce. The United States is known to be anxious to see the course of events develop peacefully and are especially concerned about the Far Eastern situation. Mr. Phillips also discussed the position of American Jews in Italy, who are at present granted exemption from the Racial Laws on application.—Reuter.

U. S. AMBASSADOR MEETS DUCE

Ban On Italian Jews Is One Of Subjects Discussed

ROME, January 4.

The United States Ambassador, Mr. William Phillips, who recently returned from America, had a conversation with Signor Mussolini last night.

It is believed that a general review was made of current questions of interest to the United States and Italy. The Polish Ambassador saw Count Ciano.

London newspapers describe the United States' Ambassador's interview as urgent and state that it lasted for 40 minutes.

It is understood Italy's restrictions on Jews was one of the subjects discussed in the course of Mr. Philip's interview with Sgr. Mussolini.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN AND HALIFAX TO MEET POPE

ROME, Jan. 4.

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax will be received in audience by the Pope in his private library at noon on Jan. 13 according to the "Gazetta del Popolo."

Afterwards they will visit Cardinal Pacelli, the Papal Secretary of State who will return the visit at Villa Madama where the British statesmen will stay in Rome.

Cardinal Pacelli and Monsignor Godfrey, the newly appointed Apostolic delegate to Britain will be among the guests at a subsequent lunch in honour of the Ministers at the British Legation to the Holy See.—Reuter.

Japan Plans Control Of Cotton In North China

PEIPING, (By Mail.)

The Ministry of Industries of the Provisional Government will soon issue orders concerning control of the export of cotton from North China states the Chinese press.

The North China authorities will soon establish purchasing centres in Tientsin, Tsinan and Shirehiachwang to collect cotton produced in this region. The Tientsin office will buy all cotton grown in East Hopei and along the Tientsin-Pukow railway in Hopei; the Tsinan office that produced in the Shantung; and Shihchiachuang that produced along the Kinhan and Chengtai railways.

After meeting the needs of the Japanese army according to Chinese reports, "cotton will be distributed to different places to meet the demands of the general public".—Reuter.

King's Visit To Canada

Extensive Tour And Visit To U. S. A.

LONDON, January 4.

AN EXTENSIVE COAST TO COAST TOUR WILL BE MADE BY THE KING AND QUEEN DURING THEIR VISIT TO CANADA THE ITINERARY OF WHICH WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED IN CANADA THIS MORNING.

Their Majesties will leave Portsmouth in H.M.S. "Repulse" on May 8 and land at Quebec on May 15 where they will spend the night.

After a day at Montreal they will stay three nights at Government House, Ottawa.

Their Majesties will then cross Canada to the Pacific Coast visiting successively Kingston, Toronto, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Banff and Victoria.

On the eastward journey they will visit Jasperpark, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Sudbury, Muskoka Lakes District, London, Hamilton and Niagara Falls.

They will be allowed periods of complete rest at Banff, Victoria and Jasperpark.

Between June 8 and June 11 Their Majesties will visit the United States in pursuance of the invitation of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Thereafter they will resume the tour in Canada visiting Sherbrooke, Moncton, Frederic Town, Saint John and Halifax when they will leave in the "Repulse" for New Foundland on June 15 visiting St. John's on June 17 and sailing therefrom aboard the "Repulse" the same evening for Portsmouth.

MR. M. KING'S CONFERENCE

Their Majesties will make about 50 brief personal appearances during their tour of Canada. They will travel almost entirely by train but will use motorcars during part of the tour of New Brunswick and will use steamers for their trips to the Vancouver Island and Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Mackenzie King releasing the programme for publication said while many would be disappointed at the omission of their centres and districts from the tour, he was confident that Canadians would appreciate the situation of Their Majesties with a long and arduous journey in a limited period of time.

Their Majesties will travel in the day time as much as possible to allow more public appearances and to give them greater rest at night-time than would be possible in a moving train. They will sleep in the Royal train except at Quebec, Ottawa, Victoria and possibly one of the Rocky Mountain Parks.

At Quebec Their Majesties will stay overnight at the official summer residence of the Governor-General; at Ottawa at Lord Tweedsmuir's official residence; and at Victoria at Government House.

Their Majesties will cross the international boundary at the Niagara Falls on June 7 for the United States tour, returning to Canada through Montreal on June 12.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS

Resignation Tendered By Premier

TOKIO, Jan. 4.

The Cabinet's resignation has been tendered by the Premier Prince Konoye.—

Announcing the resignation of the Cabinet Prince Konoye said that the time had come when the Government must concentrate its efforts towards the construction of a new order so as to maintain lasting peace in East Asia and it was urgently necessary to enhance the nation's confidence by formulating new policies under a new Cabinet.

Stressing Japan's unshakeable fundamental policy in China which had been established and had been approved by the Emperor Prince Konoye said: "Freed from this important responsibility and filled with trepidation in my lack of ability to continue the duties I have tendered my resignation and that of my Cabinet."

BARON HIRANUNA SUMMONED

TOKIO, Jan. 4.

Baron Hiranuna has been summoned to the Palace and commanded to form a cabinet.—Reuter

JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL KIDNAPPED

TOKIO, Jan. 4.

Mr. Seisaku Shiomi, Chancellor of the Japanese Consulate General at Hanoi is alleged to have been kidnapped on Dec. 29 with his Annamite chauffeur by Chinese regular troops near the Indo-China border, according to a Domei Agency telegram from Hanoi.

The chauffeur was released after the intervention of the French Consul at Lungchow. The Chinese French authorities are now negotiating for the release of Shiomi.—Reuter.

Japan's Difficulties In Chinese Venture

CHUNGKING, Jan. 4.

The Japanese Cabinet's resignation is regarded in Chinese Government circles as a clear indication of the difficulties that Japan is experiencing in her China adventure.—Reuter.

Finnish Delegation To Stockholm

HELSINKI, Jan. 4.

Prof. Cajander, Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, head a Finnish delegation which left for Stockholm to-day to take part in negotiations with Sweden on the question of Aaland Islands. The negotiations will start to-morrow and last until Saturday.—Reuter.

EXPULSION OF INDIANS

London Majlis Protests Against Action Of French Govt

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Mr. H. T. Kewalramani, Hon. Secretary of the London Majlis writes:—

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a general meeting of the London Majlis on Sunday December 18, 1938.

This meeting of the London Majlis places on record its deep indignation at the action of the French Government in arresting and expelling permanently without offering any explanation whatsoever Feroze Gandhi, one of its members and the special correspondent of the "National Herald" and Sunder Kabadi, correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

The Majlis also condemns the action of the French Government in expelling from France under similar circumstances Mr. Imtiaz Ali Khan, a bona-fide student of the Paris University.

While considering such action of the French Government inconsistent with the elementary principles of democracy on which the French Republic is founded and an outrage against the rights and liberties of Indians in foreign lands, the Majlis calls upon the India Office to make immediate repesentations to the French Government demanding an explanation and insisting on the rescinding of this order.

Col. Beck's plans for leaving for France are not officially known. It is thought likely that he will want to see Herr Hitler and discuss Eastern European questions, if the Fuehrer is willing.—Reuter.

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World Achievement

The Garden Plane

We knew it would come years ago, and it has done.

The garden plane is with us, and has been with us a year or two now.

What we might call back-garden flying is not yet a hobby of the million, but that it will be one day soon we can be almost sure. According to David Kay, a Perthshire inventor, the day is nearer than some of us think.

It seems that he and his wife have no other interest at the moment than the building of wingless planes, experimenting with them, and improving them in every way possible. Months ago Mr. Kay told a reporter that he had spent as much as £10,000 experimenting in this way, going down to Southampton almost every day in order to try out his machine. His wife is in the plane with him —that is to say, she is heart and soul in the business of producing this marvellous machine which, with an engine of no more than 75 horsepower, he finds it possible to take off with only a ten foot run. It will climb steeply into the air, and can be made even to drift backwards, the pilot having such marvellous control of it that he can land with safety on a lawn only 18 feet long.

Before long, perhaps, every warship and even every submarine (if the nations of the earth do not agree to abolish submarines) will have its own gyroplane, the beauty of each plane being that it does not need a long and expensive deck to taxi over, but is capable of rising sheer from a small space.

Public Health ... Programme Of Bombay Govt.

Dr. Gilder Emphasises Role Of Local Bodies In Fitness Campaign

"The Government had initiated the Subsidised Doctors' Scheme to bring medical relief to the villager at little or no cost.

"Government were investigating better methods of sterilising wells, on which the well-being of the villager so largely depended.

"Housing, sanitation, maternity and child-welfare, not to mention the improvement of the average physical fitness of the whole country, were matters in which the present Government were actively interested."

These were some of the observations made by the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Public Health, to the Government of Bombay, in the course of a public lecture at Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Wednesday evening.

The subject was: "Problems of Public Health," arranged under the auspices of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work.

Dr. J. M. Kumarappa presided.

Continuing the speaker pointed out that public health measures were as necessary as now, even when man first emerged into civilisation.

The speaker traced the development of the public health department in the State to the consequences of the "industrial revolution" of the last century. Rural areas were depleted people congregated in towns and slums of the worst kind came into existence.

BEGINNINGS

The first State move in India in the direction of public health originated after the mutiny when a Royal Commission came to investigate the heavy mortality of European troops in India, viz. 60 per 1,000 per annum. The Commission's recommendations were accepted and Health Commissions were established in the various provinces with medical officers as sanitary commissioners. The curative department of medicine (hospitals and dispensaries) is of older standing, and the heads of these two departments have often fought for supremacy.

PRINCIPLE BEHIND MEDICAL BILL.

Reviewing the condition of the profession and the existence of two water tight grades of doctors, the graduates and the licentiates, the speaker showed how the towns were overcrowded with starving practitioners while the villages were starving for want of doctors. There were also the vaids and hakims and homoeopaths—some of them with years of study and practice behind them and others with none. There were also compounders who had set up as doctors and others who after reading a book or often without it had bought a diploma and set up in practice. To evolve order out of this chaos the medical practitioners bill was brought in. It puts the practitioners of ayurved and unani on the same level as allopathic doctors, but takes care that the future practitioners of these systems are fully educated. For that purpose Government was giving grants to the tune of one lakh to existing schools this year and had under consideration schemes for opening three schools with 5½ lakhs of capital expenditure of which 3½ lakhs was to be donated.

The speaker then reviewed the working of the medical department, the central pivot of which was the civil hospital with its surrounding dispensaries in the rural area. The difficulties of such an organisation were that the patient had to come to the hospital from long distances and medical relief was not taken to the patient's neighbourhood, especially in rural areas. A great deal of sickness therefore went unattended and unrelieved, and secondly, early information about the outbreak of epidemics was not obtained.

Government had therefore initiated the subsidised doctors scheme the central idea of which was that a doctor should be induced to settle in a village and visit several neighbouring villages.

The question of leprosy was complicated by the fact that the charity in Bombay was indiscriminate and lepers from other provinces were therefore drawn here. A special leprosy officer had been appointed to make a leprosy survey and to inspect clinics.

As regards the hospitals in Bombay city, overcrowding was great and patients had to be accommodated in corridors, and deserving cases had to be refused till they were really very bad, when they had to be admitted often too late for any succour. Government's hospital policy had always been to look after the poorer classes and to admit the well-to-do only if there was room. Unfortunately this policy had been lost sight of in connection with St. George's Hospital, where many middle class and well-to-do patients of all communities were admitted at present. The hospital was originally founded for Government servants, for European sailors and for poor Europeans and Anglo-Indians if there was room. Government was in consultation with these communities at present, for they thought that if the hospital was closed and the land and buildings sold and the money capitalised—they could look after Government servants and European sailors (for whom the Port Trust pays), and in addition open about 250 to 300 beds for the poor (including European and Anglo-Indian poor) instead of the present average of 130 patients at St. Georges.

Coming to the preventive aspects, the minister reviewed the rising birth rate, the declining death rate, the declining infant mortality, the declining incidence of plague, the steady state of cholera and the increasing danger of tuberculosis. The expenditure of the State was 8 pies per person and by local bodies (especially by local boards) hardly 5 per cent. of their earned income. Municipalities and local bodies were primarily responsible for public health and epidemics but the law had not specifically mentioned the necessary duties and the Government had no power to enforce action by recalcitrant bodies. Out of 130 municipalities only 15 had appointed health officers and out of 20 district boards, only 2 had done so.

This chaos could only be remedied in one of two ways. Either the Government should take over all health activities as in Russia—a very expensive procedure and possible only if Government took over all means of production—or to clearly demarcate the duties of local bodies, to give it sufficient sources of income and to take power by legislation to compel them to do their duty. The best division of work would be for the local body to take over local sanitation including water supply, conservancy and medical relief. The Government could then look after epidemics and special work such as maternity benefit, industrial and factory hygiene, nutrition, health propaganda etc. The Kale Committee was examining the financial aspects and after its report Government proposed to put through a comprehensive public health act.

Talking about the urgent needs, he put water supply first. Wells were being sterilised at present by permanganate but Government were investigating better methods and the possible use of chlorine.

Housing of the poor and maternity and child welfare were receiving attention and grants were being made to associations for that purpose.

Physical culture was a subject in which the Government were specially interested. A school for teachers had already been opened at Kandivli. Medical inspection of school children was already planned on a modest scale to begin with and would soon start.

As regards epidemics, the policy was to give personal immunity by inoculation till such time as general measures became possible. It was a pity that smallpox against which a sure preventive existed should still take such a heavy toll in the province.

The problem of epidemics breaking out at Fairs was carefully attended to from the public health point of view.

The immediate matter under the consideration of the department were the allocation of definite duties to local bodies in matters of health, the allocation of sufficient sources of income to carry on these duties and the power to compel action in cases of failure. The question of stables in the suburbs was also engaging attention.

HARTAL IN CAMBAY

Protest Against State Ban On Public Meetings

(From A Correspondent)

CAMBAY, Jan. 4.

Hartal as a protest against order banning meetings applied to the whole State proved very successful on 3rd January in Cambay Tarapur, Sayama, Undel, Golana, Shakarpur and Mhetpur. Students also joined processions and Prabhat Feris.

A huge meeting of farmers has been arranged for the 5th instant. The Praja Mandal is arranging for board and lodging of about 1,500 representatives from villages.

Mr. Kanaiyalal C. Shah, Cambay worker with Punjalal Vyas and members of Tarapur Working Committee visited several villages and appointed sub-committees for enlisting members. Police are pursuing Mr. Kanaiyalal Shah and Talatis in every village report their movements. Mr. Kanaiyalal opened Praja Mandal branch at Tarapur.

Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court Delegates

The Bombay Government has requested the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds and Properties to convene a meeting of the Parsi Justices of the Peace for the Town of Bombay for the purpose of selecting one delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in place of Mr. Merwanji Kavasji Sett, Bar-at-Law, who has resigned and to report to Government the name and address of any Parsi lady or gentleman conversant with the English language whom a majority of the Justices present at the meeting may recommend for appointment to the vacant office.

The Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet therefore resolved to convene such a meeting on Tuesday (10th inst.) at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) at the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution (209, Hornby Road, Fort).

Rural Reconstruction In Bombay

Govt. Plans Reorganisation Of Co-op. And Industries Departments

Complete details regarding the Rural Development Scheme which will form an important item in the Bombay Government's immediate programme, it is understood, have now been worked out. Side by side with the Budget proposals for the year 1939-'40, the Rural Development Scheme has been engaging the whole time attention of the Hon. Mr. Latthe for the past few days.

It is reliably understood that according to the scheme, it is proposed to bring under the Rural Development Department co-operative organisations and the agricultural and village industries departments. The rural development work will be entrusted to people specially trained for the purpose. It is proposed to establish training centres in all the districts to impart the necessary grounding for this work.

SPECIAL OFFICERS.

Rural development work in each district, it is understood, will be entrusted to an Officer, who will be assisted by persons in charge of marketing of agricultural produce, co-operative credit and supply. He will also be assisted by non-official workers. There will be a specially trained worker appointed on remuneration for each village. If it is not possible to appoint a worker for every village, the Government expect to appoint one at least for each of the bigger villages. He will both be the Secretary of the Village Panchayat and Secretary of Co-operative Societies. Workers will be specially trained to look after this Secretarial work. One of the items to be undertaken in the near future will be the training of workers at centres to be opened in the districts.

DEBT REDEMPTION.

Debt redemption will be one of the important items to be undertaken by the Government under the scheme of Rural Development. Debt Redemption Boards will be established for this purpose. Those who actually cultivate lands will be assisted in the matter of redeeming of debts. The Boards will take into consideration the paying capacity of the cultivator while adjusting debts. Credit will be given to the agriculturists only through Co-operative Societies. This will necessarily mean that they have to be members of a Co-operative Society before enjoying the benefit of a Debt Redemption Board. According to the Government's scheme it will not be possible for a cultivator to get any credit outside on the strength of his crops. Any purchase of crops by outsiders will be illegal.

MERGER PLAN.

According to the scheme, the technical sections of the agricultural and industries departments will, after some time be formed into branches of a single department devoted to technical training and research. For the present, of course, they will be allowed to continue as they are. The aim of the Department will be to popularise cottage industries and Co-operative movement which will include Co-operative in the sphere of production, marketing of agricultural produce and its supply.

MADRAS PAYS TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF LATE RAMAN MENON

Thousands Accompany Funeral Procession: Moving Speeches At Cremation Ground

MADRAS: Jan. 4.

Several thousands accompanied the funeral procession of the late Mr. K. Raman Menon, the Madras Minister, which started from College Park at 6-30 and the bier was borne among others by Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti, Speaker of the Madras Assembly, Mr. Bapi Needu, Parliamentary Secretary.

At the cremation ground, moving speeches were made by the Premier and others.

The Premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said, it was difficult enough for a father to witness the passing away of his son. He regarded Mr. Menon as his son, and how could they expect him to speak on the occasion. The Premier added it was difficult to get good men to do public work in these days. It was cruel that fate should have taken away Mr. Menon.

Mr. T. Prakasam, Revenue Minister, Sir Mahomed Usman, Kumarraja of Chettinad, Opposition Leader in the Assembly, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar and others also spoke.

Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi said Mr. Menon had been his comrade in the struggle for liberty of the country.

The Premier remarked Mr. Sambamurthy would not be able to replace Mr. Menon easily. Mr. Menon was a man of such sturdy independence, who possessed in abundance the virtue of loyalty. If any man was to be offered condolence, it was Mr. Rajagopalachariar. In conclusion, he hoped people would never forget the majestic stature of the man and his work for the nation.—A.P.

REAL LOSS TO MADRAS MINISTRY

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil has sent the following telegram to the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Prime Minister of Madras:—"The sudden death of Mr. K. Rama Menon is a real loss the Madras Ministry has sustained. Please accept heartfelt sympathy.—A.P.

AMRIT KAUR BREAKS FAST

DMPUTTA, Jan. 4.

Mrs. Amrit Kaur, who had undertaken a seven-day hunger-strike as a protest against Dr. Nand Singh not being allowed by the Calcutta Station of All-India Radio to broadcast on the life of Guru Govind Singh on the occasion of his birthday anniversary on December 29, has broken her fast.

This is a sequel to a friendly settlement having been reached between the Director of Programmes, All-India Radio, and local Sikh leaders over the incident.

It is understood that the Director has expressed regrets for what has happened and promised to enquire into the matter.

A statement to this effect has been issued over the signatures of Mrs. Kaur and Mr. Atath Singh, Secretary of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha.—A. P.

A SHORT STORY

Sufficient Evidence

BY VIC YARDMAN

The sound of a revolver shot brought Deputy Sheriff "Stinger" MacGee abruptly out of the lethargy into which he had slumped after eating a heavy dinner in Mike Stuboin's Paradise saloon. Momentarily dazed, he looked around wildly, as though expecting a culprit to rush through the door of the tiny single-cell jail with blazing six-guns and murderous intent.

Another shot followed on the heels of the first, and then a shout. Stinger galloped to the door in time to see a horseman, wearing a black mask, flash around the corner of the county building directly across the street and streak for the trail leading north.

The deputy's mind leaped to conclusions. The bandit known as The Gopher had struck again. Sheriff Jim Bronson, whose concern over the Gophers' activities had grown during the past month, was away, chasing a vague clue somewhere in the vicinity of Rocky Gulch. Stinger, therefore, was in charge and it was up to him to investigate.

Hastily strapping on his belt and six-shooter, the deputy rushed across the street and entered the administration building. The street by this time was filled with alarmed citizens, and a goodly crowd pressed through the door after Stinger.

"What's going on here?" began the deputy, then stopped short. Neil Logan, the County tax collector was stretched out on the floor, unconscious. The safe door across the room was wide open and a window in the back of the room was raised.

Logan wasn't dead. Revived, his eyes took on a wild stare. "It was The Gopher," he croaked. "Climbed in the back window and stuck a gun into my ribs. I tried to overpower him and he whacked me over the head."

His eyes flew to the safe and a groan escaped his lips. "Gone! Twenty-two thousand dollars in tax-payers' money. Oh, my gosh!"

"Twenty-two thousand!" Mike Stubbins exclaimed. "Holy jeepers Neil, ain't that a heap of money to have on hand?"

"I always keep some currency in the safe," Logan explained. "Small bills, in case of emergency. When it reaches a sizable amount, I take it to the bank. This time a flock of money come in all at once. I was gonna take it to the bank this afternoon."

Deputy MacGee faced the group of men who had crowded into the small office. "Boys, it's a high time we bruns this so-called Gopher to justice. Since Sheriff Bronson is away, it's up to me to take charge. I'm callin' for volunteers right now to organize a posse an' pick up the Gopher's trail an' stick to it till we run him down."

Shouts and cries of agreement greeted the deputy's words. The men turned and poured from the building, rushing toward the line of tethered horses in front of the Paradise saloon. Five minutes later a group of eight men, with Deputy Stinger MacGee at their head, galloped madly out of town on the trail of the Gopher.

Sheriff Jim Bronson, entering the town from the south, glimpsed the riders as they disappeared from view and wondered what all the excitement was about. He dismounted wearily in front of the Paradise and went inside. Mike Stubbins was alone.

"Mike, what's up? Stinger got a clue or something?"

"I'll say he has!" In excited tones, the saloon owner told what had happened. Sheriff Bronson thoughtfully rolled a cigarette, set fire to it, and said, "Humph! Neil over at the tax office now? Reckon I'll have a talk with him."

Logan, his head swathed in bandages, was reclining on a couch when Bronson entered. He groaned at sight of the officer.

"Jim, I reckon this will wash me up as county tax collector. Folks won't have no faith in me now."

"Dunno about that, Neil. Mebbe it wasn't your fault at all."

Sheriff Bronson looked the office over carefully, asked Logan a few questions, then departed. A moment later, astride his big black, he rode out of town, heading west.

Toward sundown of that same day Deputy Stinger led a discouraged and weary posse back to town. There were two horses outside the tax office, and Stinger noticed with some surprise that one of them was Jim Bronson's big black. He turned and entered the building, followed by the eight posse members.

Inside, Sheriff Jim was sitting in a chair tipped back against the wall, calmly smoking a cigarette, a six-shooter lying across his lap. Opposite him, there faces black and sullen, were Neil Logan and his brother Sam. Both men were disarmed and obviously among those present only at the Sheriff's request.

"Howdy, Stinger," Jim said. "Howdy, boys. Come in and see the show. Stinger, I been waiting for you. I guess you won't ever learn to use your haid instead of rushing off half-cocked every time a hold-up occurs. In the first place it wasn't the Gopher committed this crime. I chased the Gopher across the border early this mornin.' The criminals are Mr. Logan and his brother Sam. Sam dressed up as the Gopher an' pulled his escape act so's you'd think it was the Gopher done the deed. Sam's horse was sweat-smered an' exhausted when I got out to his cabin. Also, I found a black mask and some clothes hid away in an old trunk."

Bronson paused and pointed toward a large square bundle on the floor. "Stinger, pick up that bundle an' put it in the safe."

Stinger stared; then, as Jim repeated the request, he picked up the package and crossed to the safe. The package was about twice too big to get inside the small vault. Puzzled, the deputy turned. Bronson grinned.

"That there package," he explained, "contains twenty thousand dollars in currency, the bills being of small denomination such as tax payers use to pay their bills. Don't it strike you as queer that there could o' been twenty-two thousand smackers in the safe, like Logan said, when the safe ain't big enough to hold it?"

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UPROAR AT MEETING

Karachi Mayor Shouted Down

KARACHI, Jan. 4.

Exciting scenes were witnessed at the Muslim Institute Hall this evening at a public meeting when it was being addressed by Mr. M. A. Khalique, a member of the Karachi Corporation. Mr. Hatim A. Alavi, Mayor of Karachi presided.

As Mr. Khalique commenced his address on students and politics a member of the audience stood up and shouted that Mr. Alavi who was occupying the chair had of late made some insulting remarks about their Prophet, and, therefore, he must leave the hall.

Mr. Khalique requested the man not to interrupt him, but the latter continued shouting demanding Mr. Alavi's withdrawal from the meeting. Mr. Khalique then remarked "We are as good Muslims as you are. We expected a little bit of hospitality from our friends in Calcutta."

Shouting and counter-shouting rent the Hall, and as the organisers attempted to persuade the man to leave the meeting, the latter was joined by several others in interrupting the proceedings, resulting in a pandemonium in the course of which the meeting dissolved.

After this, the Hall was invaded by those who objected to Mr. Alavi's presence there, and there was a counter-meeting. Several speakers addressed this meeting condemning Mr. Alavi for his certain alleged disrespectful remarks about the Prophet in a book called "Age Kadam", published in Karachi.—A. P.

EXCITEMENT IN SIND ASSEMBLY

No-Confidence Motion Against Ministry

KARACHI, Jan. 4.

The Sind Legislative Assembly met at 2 this afternoon in an atmosphere surcharged with excitement. The attendance was thick and the galleries were full with visitors. Besides members of the Hindu group and the European group, twelve members occupied the treasury benches.

Before the Assembly met, Mr. G. M. Syed tabled the following no-confidence motion:

"This Assembly expresses its want of confidence in the policy of Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier of Sind."

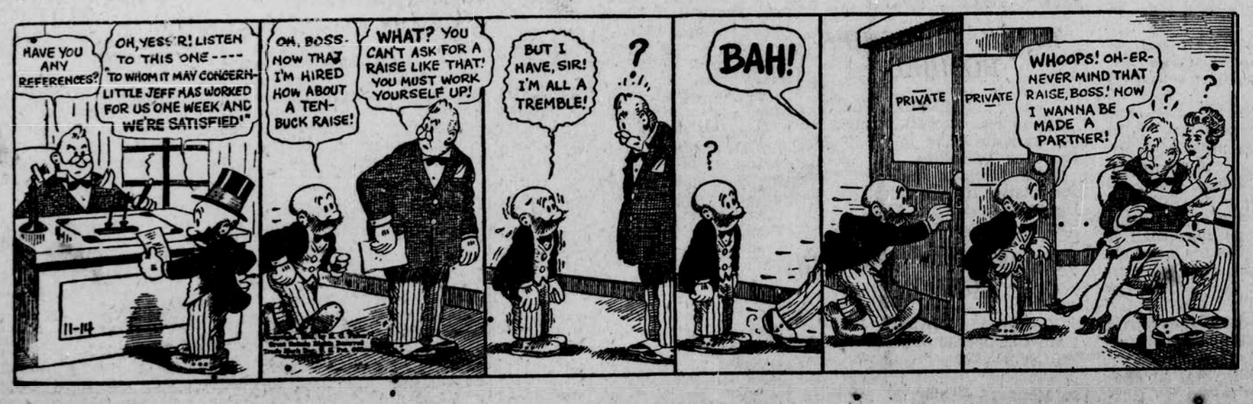
At the outset, Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani (Congress) was sworn in.

The Speaker then read a number of Bills passed in the last session which received the assent of the Governor.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Muslim League) was allowed to move resolutions condoling the death of Kemal Attaturk and Maulana Shaukat Ali. Leader after leader of different parties paid tributes to the life work of the great patriots and resolutions were adopted all standing.

The Speaker then adjourned the House to meet again at 2 p.m. tomorrow, when the no-confidence motion will be formally moved. —United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—This Has All the Earmarks of Grade A Shakedown — By BUD FISHER


HAVE YOU ANY REFERENCES?
OH, YES SIR! LISTEN TO THIS ONE----
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: LITTLE JEFF HAS WORKED FOR US ONE WEEK AND WE'RE SATISFIED!"
11-14
OH, BOSS- NOW THAT I'M HIRED HOW ABOUT A TEN-BUCK RAISE!
WHAT? YOU CAN'T ASK FOR A RAISE LIKE THAT! YOU MUST WORK YOURSELF UP!
BUT I HAVE, SIR! I'M ALL A TREMBLE!
BAH!
PRIVATE
PRIVATE
WHOOPS! OH-ER- NEVER MIND THAT RAISE, BOSS! NOW I WANNA BE MADE A PARTNER!

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Hindustani," Not "Hindi"

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—In a recent issue of the "Chronicle" there is a message from our correspondent from Allahabad dated the 20th December in which Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is reported to have given a warning against the language question being made a political issue. The warning seems to be about "the method adopted about Urdu by some people for about three or four years" which "has caused great sorrow and pain to him"

It is not clear who are the people referred to above. Probably judging from the context, Sir Tej had in his mind those who persist in using the name of "Hindi" where Hindustani was meant, while speaking about the future "lingua franca" of India or it may possibly be the stiff-necked attitude of others who do not want the national language, that is, Hindustani, to be on the lines suggested by the Wardha Institution, 'Hindi Prachar Samiti', or others, referred to. So far as the Wardha Institute and other organisations in other parts of India, for example, Madras are concerned, the cause for any sorrow, pain or warning can be be removed by the adoption of the name Hindustani wherever the national language is meant. Even in the naming of the institutes that propagate the cause, I do not believe it would be difficult for those who are in charge of these institutions to carry out this much needed change in nomenclature. The Madras Institution "Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha", is already publishing in Devnagari characters, highly urduised or practically Urdu versions of books such as Ali Baba and Forty Thieves; and this book, and others also, if I be not mistaken, are being prescribed as detailed texts for the examinations held by the Wardha Institute. That shows that so far as these two institutes are concerned, though they bear the name "Hindi", what they mean really is Hindustani that is intended to be the future national language of India.

In this connection, it may also be mentioned, that so far as the Wardha Samiti is concerned, in its highest, that is the "kovid", examination, there is a paper on "Urdu" also.

In other courses also, poems in Urdu language, like "Ram aur Rahim" from the pen of Poets like Sayeed, transformed into Nagari characters are included in the detail text books prescribed for its examinations.

So, considered from any point of view, the Wardha and the Madras Institutions can very well and easily lead the way in dispelling all the fears such as those entertained by persons like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Will they, therefore, move in the matter and do the needful, betimes?—Yours, etc.,

R. S. PRABHU.

Hyderabad Affairs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Hyderabad in spite of being a premier State in area and population is certainly the most backward state in matters political, social, and educational.

Let us look at the present Legislative Machinery in Hyderabad. There is no popular Assembly or Council. The so-called Council that is in existence is made up of 21 members, of whom 13 are officials and 6 are non-officials. Among the non-officials two represent the High Court pleaders and two Jagirdars. The remaining two are nominated by the Premier, one of them at least is the representative of the Paigaj Jaigat. The Nizam is the Supreme Lord of all affairs. It is now more than a year since the Reforms Committee was appointed to suggest an alternative to this body. The result of its deliberations are so far known only to the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam.

Civil Liberties are unknown to Hyderabad. There is an abnoxious "Gusti" (No. 53) which prohibits the holding of any public meeting. Recently this Gusti was amended and its provisions were made more "Liberal." Even under this liberally amended rule if any individuals wishes to hold a public meeting he cannot do so without the permission of the authorities and for that he has to apply in following form to the authorities'

Form.

I ..... son of ..... native of ..... residing at... do hereby inform you that I intend holding a public meeting ..... on ..... at (time) under the Presidentship of ..... son of ..... native of ..... residing at ..... under the auspicious of ..... the object of the meeting are .....

Date

Coming to the question of Education one cannot but pity the people of Hyderabad. The annual expenditure is about a crore of rupees. Yet what is the result? About 28.6 per cent. of the boys of the school going age and about 4.7 per cent. of the girls of the school going age attend school. The number of literate people stands at the grand figure of 5 per cent. Every man and women knowing to read and write is classed as literate in Hyderabad. 85 men and 12 women are literate in Hyderabad per mile against that of 403 and 168 of Travancore 331 and 79 of Baroda and 174 and 73 of Mysore

It is an unfortunate fact that one community in Hyderabad have overwhelming representation in the superior services. This has lead them to regard themselves as "Fateh Khoum." It is unfortunate that a minority community which is economically dependent on the majority community in a hundred ways, should be blind to the fact that the problems of hunger, poverty and unemployment are common to them all. In fact the economic position of the Muslims in spite of their higher representation in Government services is much worse than that of the Hindus. Their political and economic future is naturally closely connected with that of the Hindus. It will not be long before this consciousness will dawn on the people of Hyderabad.

To delay the advent of reform is dangerous.

And can anybody deny that both political and economical re? form long overdue in Hyderabad? —Yours, etc.

S. RAMA CHAR.

Address:—
S. Rama Char,
1/70 Shivaji Park,
Dadar—Bombay.

Alternatives To Bloody War

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—It must be admitted that within the narrow range in which the conception of Satyagraha and non-violence has worked its effectiveness has been almost miraculous and from the result already attained the possibility of non-violence as a method of struggle seems to have a bright future But even in spite of this assertion it is difficult to suppose under modern conditions to expect that non-violence will have a universal application in deciding the relations between individuals and nations. Even Mahatmaji admitted to a representative of China that his doctrine of non-violence could not be applied to States which were engaged in bloody war like China and Japan. The doctrine of non-violence is, according to him, completely opposed to the doctrine of the sword, and the application of non-violence presupposes a spiritual training without which it is impossible to be practicable

The question, however naturally arises how can the world be saved from the evils of bloody warfare. It is of course possible to imagine that if the world accepts the doctrine of Satyagraha and non-violence as advocated by Gandhiji war may be banished from the earth; but it is next to madness to believe that nations of the modern world will, in the near future accept the doctrine. It also seems to the writer that for a long time to come men will regard war to be necessary even if it be regarded as an evil. Is there any other theory which mankind can accept to mitigate the horrors of war? It seems that the teachings of the Gita provide us with a theory which may ultimately lead to true Ahimsa. According to the Gita Dharma-Yudha is not to be abandoned, but one, who is engaged in it, must know what is Dharma. A true fighter should never be moved by desire, jealousy or ill-will. He must give up egoism altogether and should regard friends and enemies alike. He must be disinterested in action and should fight for the good of mankind and for the preservation of the law of Dharma or righteousness.—Yours, etc.

N. N. SEN GUPTA, M.A.
Calcutta.

Is Machine Industry Necessary For National Planning?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Apropos the special interview with Mr. A. K. Saha of the National Planning Committee published in your paper of 27th, I fear the role of machine industry in the National Planning has been over-stated. Nor is the example of Russia on a par with the problem facing India at present.

In the first place the machine industry, i.e., the production of machinery implies an extensive and continuous demand for the machines. This can only be envisaged as a sequel to an extensive process of industrialisation. And should industrialisation, i.e., manufacture of consumable goods, which is of a paramount importance to-day, have necessarily to wait till the machine manufacture is established?

In this case Russian example is no apt parallel. With Russia the pace of industrialism, especially the 'machine manufactured', was dictated by their conviction that capitalism was crashing and before it crashed the Socialist State should build up in its frontiers all the industries prevailing in the Capitalist countries, especially the machine industries, before the developed skill of the machine industry could be wiped out in an inter-imperialist war which they expected to be imminent.

This argument, of course, holds no bearing in the case of India at present; because capitalism has not yet crashed the world industrial skill. And the sort of crisis anticipated by Russia is now known to be too overdrawn. Also in the measure of success of Russia in building up its machine industry the one fear of Russia that the imperialist war would wipe out the industrial skill, gets eliminated and we surely can count on the skill still surviving there even if the rest of the industrial world should perish.

Secondly is not industrial skill itself an exportable or an importable commodity to-day? And is not machine industry organised on the basis of exports of its commodity and are not its products, i.e., machines, easily available for any country intending to industrialise itself?

And after all, does their machine industry compete with ours? Also can a complicated machine industry be built up before there is both the supply of the skill and demand in market available?

Would it not, therefore, be better to confine our attention to establishing industries for production of consumable commodities rather than fritter away our limited resources. Of course when the industries for consumable goods once get started on a plan, there would be enough time to harness the trained skill in building up the machine industry not only for the replacements of the plants in use, but for introducing new types. After all the machine industry is in a continuous flux owing to the new inventions and devices that are being introduced and it requires a lot of inventive background for building up a really effective machine industry.

After all we are not out for an economic autarchy yet and the more burning problem of increasing the standard life in the country should not be lost sight of in arranging purely technical details of economic planning.—Yours, etc.,

N. S. CHETTY.

NO TEMPORARY WATER RATE

Relief For Peasants: Equal Treatment To Harijan Employees

The following information is contained in the Public Information Series of the Government of Bombay regarding concession to agriculturists:—

The practice of charging agriculturists a water rate under the Land Revenue Code for water taken by them for irrigating crops from rivers and nalas within the Province of Bombay has been in vogue for some time past. Even when agriculturists dammed up a stream themselves or dug wells at their own cost in riverbeds or dried up nalas with a view to get water for irrigation purposes, they had to pay a certain amount to Government. Government derived about Rs. 44,000 annually through this source as irrigation facilities.

In view of Government levying a kind of tax on the use of these natural resources, it had been found that many agriculturists did not utilise these waters for irrigation purposes. A feeling had been there that Government ought not to charge anything for the use of waters on which they themselves had not spent any money.

Immediately on taking office the present Government took up the question, and after an exhaustive enquiry, found that if Government stopped levying a charge for the use of these waters, there was a possibility of agriculturists making very good use of these rivers and nalas which, most of them had abstained from all these days. Therefore Government recently passed an order that no temporary water rate under the Land Revenue Code should be levied on agriculturists who want to utilise the waters of these rivers and nalas for irrigation purposes. This order refers only to those rivers and nalas on which Government have not incurred any expenditure.

This order of the Government is expected to benefit the agriculturists a good deal especially those who own lands by the side of rivers and yet have not been able to utilise the waters so far because of the charges that would be levied on them for utilising these waters. Now they can freely use these waters. They can also dig wells in riverbeds and even construct bhandaras and use the waters with the Collector's permission so long as they do not obstruct others down the river from getting the benefit of the river.

The above refers only to those on which Government did not have to spend any money. If Government incur expenditure a charge will naturally still be made. In a number of cases where irrigation facilities are permanent there is an addition on this account to the permanent assessment. This charge will continue.

HARIJAN EMPLOYEES.

An examination of the position of Harijan employees of municipalities shows that many municipalities do not admit these employees, as well as some other classes of inferor servants, to the benefits of leave, gratuity, provident fund, etc., to which other classes of employees are admitted. Government considers that there is little justification for such discrimination. The criterion to be followed should be whether the posts in which such appointments are made are required permanently or not. If they are, then the appointments should be in a substantive capacity with the benefits allowed to permanent employees and the expedient of making temporary appointments in such posts to avoid legitimate expenditure should not be resorted to The Commissioners are requested to advise all municipalities in their divisions to treat all classes of their inferior servants employed in such posts (including Harijans) as permanent servants and to give them all the benefits allowed to permanent employees.

Government is examining the position of similar inferior servants in its employ.

The Commissioners are requested to report, by the 30th November 1939, what action is taken in the matter by municipalities in their divisions.

World of Wireless

INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMMES

A Listener Complains Of Too Much Music

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Conference week in Bombay is almost over but the proceedings of the All-India Educational Conference were specially thought-provoking and worth consideration. Radio is often hailed as a benefactor of education and there can be no doubt as to this adage, but the programmes relayed from different stations all over India should deserve the immediate attention of educationists and parents. There seems to be some deterioration in the arrangement of programmes in spite of all novelty and bombast of Radio Directors' Conference What remains if there were no recorded music? How many hours of the total programme are occupied by this? Gramophone records are repeated and they are really boring. Film music so far as Indian programmes are concerned is the favourite pastime of modernity but there must be some limit to this. Do gramophone companies whose records are often rather daily relayed pay any subsidy to the AIR department? I think they should, as it is a sort of advertisement. Radio programmes should move with times.

How can one expect or say that radio has educative value when one takes Indian programmes into consideration? People in their frenzy to enjoy programmes tune in any station with the result that young children and the neighbours are greatly disturbed and upset in their studies and daily work. It is not meant here to convey that radio programmes are always useless for children. They are alright and quite healthy at proper time and proper place. Take the case of Bombay and Delhi programmes in the morning when recorded music is on the air. Morning is the most important time for preparation of school lessons. Would not they be disturbed by such programmes? What advantage or instruction are the children to get from this? Minds of young children are bound to be distracted when such programmes are on the air. Some children complain that they get practically no time to prepare their homework in view of these recorded music in the morning. Cudgels deserve to be taken up on behalf of these children as often the parents or guardians find fault with teachers or tutors when their young ward show monthly progress report of study. Will such parents and guardians be sympathetic by not disturbing young wards of the neighbouring houses or tenants? I think that if the programmes as relayed now from all Indian stations are to continue their existence in the same manner and style, one would emphatically confess and avowedly admit that radio is a nuisance to many and boon to those who have number of apartments for dwelling Present system of arrangement of programmes requires to be revolutionised. It should cater for the tasted of the thousands and programmes should be as brief as possible. AIR authorities should understand their duties to the general public and so far as young children are concerned, the parents and educationists should co-operate and chalk out a systematic programme. It is often found that persons owning radios tune the programmes so loudly as if the whole building occupants have one radio set amongst them. It is verily a pandemonium. Is it not a nuisance and cruelty to the neighbours who might have returned home after day's hard toil? What would be the effect of such programmes which are unfortunately tuned so loudly? ....

Are your neighbours not entitled to any peace of mind? Radio set in this case is a specific for mental breakdown. Let us hope wiser counsel shall prevail and AIR and the radio owners will understand their duties to all concerned.—Yours etc.

BACHUBHAI.

LONDON'S ROYAL PALACES

B.B.C. Programmes To Be Produced By C.B.C. Director

LONDON (By Mail)

Four Famous Royal Palaces in London—Hampton Court, St. James's Palace, Kensington Palace, and Buckingham Palace—will be pictured for Daventry listeners in a series of programmes that the Montreal Programme Director of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, H. R. Pelletier, will produce at Broadcasting House, London, in the near future.

Under the arrangement for the temporary exchange of producers that exists between the Canadian and British broadcasting organisations, Mr. Pelletier is spending some months at Broadcasting House in the place of Mr. Lance Sieveking, the B B C producer, who in turn is attached to the CBC. Several programmes produced in Canada by Mr. Pelletier have been relayed in the Empire transmissions from Daventry, and he has assisted in the presentation of Canada's contributions to many 'round-the-world' broadcasts

ANNIVERSARY OF B. B. C.'S ARABIC SERVICE

Egypt Co-operates In Commemorative Programme

On January 3, 1939, the BBC's Arabic Service celebrates its first anniversary, and the event will be marked in the Arabic Transmission from Daventry by a special programme relayed from Cairo and arranged in co-operation with Egyptian State Broadcasting.

A performance by that famous artist of the East, Muhammad Abd al-Wahhab—his first broadcast for any European station—will be an outstanding item in the programme: accompanied by his Takht, he will sing the celebrated ode on Shakespeare by 'the Prince of Poets' the late Shawki Bey, which Abd al-Wahhab has set to music especially for the occasion.

Solos by a well-known Eastern violinist, Sami Shawa, and a recital on the kanun (a kind of dulcimer) by Mustafa Bey Ridha, President of the Royal Conservatoire of Oriental Music and Oriental-Music Adviser to Egyptian State Broadcasting, will be other features of this commemorative broadcast.

THE YEARS' DEVELOPMENTS

In addition to the daily news bulletins—which, designed to survey objectively happenings of both world and Near-Eastern interest, have been greatly expanded—listeners during the past year have heard a wide variety of talks by men of eminence in East and West, outside broadcasts giving glimpses of interesting events in England, and daily programmes of Arab music of all kinds. Among the distinguished speakers who have broadcast in the Transmission are H. R. H. Prince Saif al-Islam of the Yemen, H. R. H. the Emir Sa'ud of Sa'udi-Arabia, and H. E. Hassan Sabri Pasha.

The relay of notable broadcasts for the benefit of countries in which the Egyptian stations are not received has been made possible on many occasions by the co-operation of Egyptian State Broadcasting.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Still further extension of the service is planned for the coming year. Arrangements have already been made for:—

Lessons in the English language, specially written for Arab students;

A series of talks for women, prepared by Margaret Nixon, for many years a welfare worker for the Palestine Government; and

Fortnightly reviews of contemporary happenings by English authorities, to be given under the title of 'World Affairs'.

CONGRESS TERMS FOR FEDERATION

Satyamurti's Personal Views

Speaking in 'his own behalf', Mr. Satyamurti in the course of a press interview, says that Federation may be accepted by the Congress if the following changes are made in the Federal structure.

(1) Representatives of Indian States in the Federal Legislature must be elected in some form or other by the people of the Indian States. Direct election must take the place of indirect election for the Federal Lower House.

(2) Communal electorates must go. But the Congress will wait to get the consent of the main communities concerned before pressing its demands as a condition precedent.

(3) The power of the purse vested in the Federal Upper House must go

(4) The Services must be under the complete control of the Federal Ministers.

(5) The Indian Railways must be under the control of Federal Ministers.

(6) The Currency and Exchange must similarly be under the control of Ministers.

(7) Commercial Safeguards must go and a 'Gentleman's Agreement between Great Britain and India must take their place

(8) The Governor General's Safeguards must go where the Governor's Safeguards have gone.

(9) Federal Ministers must have full freedom and initiative.

(10) Part of the Defence Expenditure must to begin with, be subject to the vote of the Federal Legislature and by and by more and more of it A definite scheme of Indianisation of the Indian Defence Forces in all Arms and Ranks within a period of not more than 15 years should be accepted and loyally carried out

(11) In respect of Foreign Affairs India must occupy the same position as the Self-Governing Dominions.

(12) The Governor-General must agree to treat the Federal Ministers and the Federal Legislature as the King treats his Ministers and the Parliament in Great Britain.

"All these changes can be carried out without any amendment of the India Government Act and by Orders in Council.—United Press.

JHARIA.—The need for military education was emphasised by Mr. Kamal Kumar Ghosh, formerly of the University Territorial Force, when addressing a meeting of the people of Jharia and the neighbourhood on Dec. 31 on "The Defence Problem of Bihar", Lala Waliram Taneja presiding.

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PHILIPS 1939 RADIO

Over 150 Per Cent Increase In Rents!

Revelation Before Inquiry Committee

The average rent of one-room tenements in the City of Bombay has risen from Rs. 6-1-11 in 1935 to Rs. 16-4-4 in 1938! This fact was revealed by Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, Chairman of the Rent Inquiry Committee, when the Committee examined the representatives of the Millowners' Association on Wednesday.

They stated that it was not one of the functions of the employer to provide housing accommodation to their workers. It was primarily the duty of the Municipality to see that the citizens were properly housed.

The Millowners' Association was represented by Messrs. Krishnaraj, M. D. Thackersey, H. F. Milne and T. Maloney.

The Association had not submitted answers to the questionnaire issued by the committee, but had sent a reply to a letter addressed by the Chairman, Rent Inquiry Committee to the President of the Bombay Millowners' Association seeking information on different grades of income earned by workmen, the number of workmen in each grade, the number of workmen of each grade housed in Millowners' chawls, the amount of rent charged and other matters.

In the course of their reply, the Millowners' Association referred the Committee to the results of the Wage Census, conducted by the Labour Office in 1934, which gave a fairly accurate picture of the wages earned by various classes at that time. They added, however, that the figures were subject to modification on account of two factors, namely, the increase in the number of men employed in rationalized occupations and the increase in wages resulting from the interim recommendations of the Textile Inquiry Committee.

CHEAP RENT FOR MILL CHAWLS

Further they stated that the total number of tenements provided by mills in Bombay for their employees excluding clerical and managerial staff, was just under 5,000, but it was not possible to state accurately the total number of persons residing in these chawls. The rents charged varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per tenement. Mills in all instances reported that the rents charged by them were below the economic rent. The accommodation provided by mills was superior to that provided by private landlords.

VITAL FACTORS

In conclusion, they urged three considerations on the Committee. Firstly, the cotton mill industry of the City had already made a very heavy contribution to the Industrial Housing Scheme sponsored by the Government of Bombay.

Secondly, the visibly increased building activity in the city and suburbs during the last few years should, in the normal course of events, automatically tend to remove the cause of high rents, whereas any attempt to regulate rents by legislative action might have a contrary effect.

Thirdly, the Government of Bombay were encouraging lower middle and working classes to go and live in the Development Department Chawls by means of suitable improvements. These alterations were estimated to cost about Rs. 10,00,000, of which a sum of Rs. 4,50,000 had been set apart in the current Budget of the local Government.

NO LEGISLATIVE CONTROL

Answering the questions put by the Chairman, Mr. Krishnaraj Thackersey said that the rents in millowners' chawls were concessional. He thought that the building activity was so great that the rent was bound to come down. He did not think there was any necessity for rent control. Mr. Maloney said that they could not commit themselves to the principle of rent control. But personally he had no objection to give protection to the poorest classes who were not able to protect themselves. He would agree with the principle that so long as there was scarcity of buildings, there could be control, which had been enunciated by a notification of the British Government extending the Rent Control Act. But he was not aware that there was any great scarcity of buildings in Bombay.

RISE IN RENTS

The Chairman revealed that at the instance of the Committee the Labour Office had conducted an inquiry and had found that there was a definite tendency of rise in rents.

In 1935 the average rent of a single room tenement in Bombay city was Rs. 6-1-11; in 1938 it was Rs. 16-4-4.

Mr. Maloney thought that a tendency of rise in rents was not sufficient reason for control. They must also consider the return on investment.

He thought that the density of four persons per 100 sq. feet permitted by the Bombay Municipal Act was a sound standard.

Chairman: "Human beings deserve better housing than motor cars."

When the Chairman pointed out that even if the present Municipal Act was enforced, nearly 50,000 people would be dishoused, Mr. Maloney thought that was no proof of overcrowding, considering the huge population of Bombay.

The millowners' representatives would not agree to accept the responsibility of housing the labourers.

They would also object to any tax on the millowners only, for the purpose of providing housing.

NOT ALL WORKERS

Questioned by Mr. S. K. Patil Mr. Maloney admitted that the 20,000 persons living in the chawls were not all workers in the mills. That figure included families and dependents as well. Not more than five per cent. of the mill workers were housed in mill chawls.

Mr. Maloney stated that about 15 per cent. of the family income would be a fair proportion of rent.

On the question of space to put up new buildings, Mr. Krishnaraj Thackersey suggested that the Municipality might acquire the sites occupied by three mills which had been scrapped near Lower Parel. Mr. Maloney suggested that space should be created by clearing the slums.

He was opposed to the municipalisation of transport, but he was in favour of cheapening transport. The Millowners' Association would not even consider the question of paying a conveyance allowance to the workers. He thought that walking would do good to the workers.

IN NAME OF MILL INDUSTRY

They were definitely opposed to any taxation on the millowners alone. The mill industry was already bearing a heavy burden. The taxation must fall evenly on the entire community.

To Mr. S. G. Beri, he stated that the average return on the chawls provided by the mills was two to three per cent. A prudent millowner in Bombay would not touch any scheme of housing because the future of the industry was not secure and the industry had already more burdens than it could bear.

To Mr. D. N. Wandrekar he stated that it was their aim to improve the standard of life of the workers. But it was no part of their duty to provide them housing. They would only do so, if it was an economic proposition and if it was convenient to them.

Ahilyabai Free Maternity Home for villagers was opened on Dec. 29 last at Junnar (Dist. Poona) by Rani Saheb Shitole and Sirdar M. N. Shitole presided over the function.

Mr. Khan Aligul Khan, General Secretary of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, has been unanimously elected as the first non-official President of the Peshawar Municipality. Since 1884, the Deputy Commissioner used to be permanently in this post.

BERAR KISANS DEMAND REVENUE REMISSION

Decision To Resist Coercive Methods

(From A Correspondent).
AMRAOTI, (By Mail).

"We shall not be a party to the auction sale of land belonging to the Kisans for the recovery of Revenue or Realisation of the instalments fixed by the D. C. Board. We shall try to dissuade those who will participate in these auction sales. Those who may not against this determination will be deemed as avowed enemies of Kisans. We shall not cultivate the land of such people, shall not work on these lands and if necessary shall declare a social boycott on them."

Thus resolved the Kisans of Amraoti Taluq who had assembled in huge numbers at the Taluk Kisan Conference presided over by Swami Sahajanand Saraswati the President of the All-India Kisan Sabha.

SWAMI SAHAJANAND'S SPEECH.

Last year I had been to Sendurjana and had the opportunity to meet you. This year you are almost in the grip of a famine. Crops have failed lamentably and the burden of debt, land revenue and rent harasses you like a hanging sword. It is really a curious irony of fate that you Kisans who produce cotton, jwar and other things have to remain for days together without food and hardly got even torn clothes to cover your body. I hear kisans demanding "Give us work or bread." Who will give you bread? Who produces it? Is it not the Kisans who produce bread? You give bread to all "You supply bread to others." Who can give you bread? Bread is with you, you have produced it. But the main source of all trouble is that uptil now you did not keep with you what you produced. I appeal to all the Kisans to-day not to budge an inch. Go ahead. No power can deter you. Remember, you are not begging for bread.

"Fight for it. Unite under the Kisan Sabha banner. Strength lies in unity. If you unite and strike you will win. Therefore Comrades, Unite and Strike and Strike with all your might."

KISAN DEMANDS.

The Conference then passed the following resolutions:—

(I) In view of the failure of crops this year, this Conference strongly requests the Government to declare remission of land revenue and rent and further exhorts the Kisans of this taluq to resist any coercive processes issued by the Government officials to recover land revenue.

(2). In view of the growing unemployment among the agricultural labourers and the danger of starvation which confronts them, this conference requests the Provincial Government to start famine works for them and asks the workers to organise their march on Tahsil Office with a view to expedite relief measures.

RAJAPUR HIGH SCHOOL

Twelfth Social Gathering

(From A Correspondant)
RAJAPUR (By Mail)

The Twelfth Social Gathering of the past and present students of Rajapur High School was recently celebrated with great enthusiasm under the Presidentship of Mr. U. S Desai. Mr. Desai on his arrival was greeted at the Bunder by Principal Kulkarni and other teachers of the school.

A crowded programme of indoor and outdoor games, sports for boys and girls as well as recitations and dialogues in English, Sanskrit and Marathi was gone through.

A meeting was held on the High School play-ground which was attended by a large number of past and present students as well as prominent citizens of the town.

Mrs. Desai gave away the prizes to the several winners. At the request of the President, Prof. K. M. Khadye of the Nowroji Wadia College, Poona, made a short speech and advised the students not to despise learning, but to get as much knowledge as they could from all possible quarters. The President paid a glowing tribute to the Managers of the School for the very useful work they were doing in the cause of education.

After thanksgiving and the singing of "Vande Mataram" the function came to a close. Refreshments were then served to all guests.

LAND REFORMS IN ASSAM

"Line System" To Undergo Radical Changes

(From Our Correspondent)
SHILLONG, (By Mail).

Like many other moves sponsored by the former government, the Line System question will, under the Bordoloi Ministry, undergo radical changes.

The present government feels that the problem of the "Line System" is more or less an economic problem and should be tackled as such. The majority of the holdings are uneconomic and the distribution of land unequal, due mostly to unrestricted powers of alienation. The necessity for a survey of lands and census of the "landless proletariat" including those having uneconomic holdings is felt by the ministry.

The cabinet does not intend to implement the recommendations of the Line System Inquiry Committee formed by the previous government. The Committee recommended a gradual relaxation of the restrictions against settlement of land with the East Bengal immigrants.

Now the policy of the Coalition ministry will be to give protection to the areas inhabited by tribal and scheduled caste people and to that end, to reserve land exclusively for these people. A survey of lands available for settlement of the inter-provincial immigrants is to be carried out in the province including the Zamindary areas of Goalpara district and a census made of all the landless people, indigenous or immigrant, including those whose holdings are uneconomic. The area of the economic holdings are to be fixed.

After the survey and the census have been completed lands will be settled with 'bona fide' agriculturists who have no holdings and with those who have uneconomic holdings. So far as the East Bengal immigrants are concerned the landless will include only those who had come to Assam to live permanently within a period of 30 years.

In the matter of settlement, however, preference will be given to the natives of the soil. The right of alienation will be restricted. Further settlement of land will be stopped till the completion of the proposed survey and census and a decision is arrived at.

CONGRESS NAGAR NEARLY COMPLETE

(From Our Correspondent).
JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

The New Year was ushered in the Congress Camp with hoisting of the National Flag.

The Vishnu Dutt Nagar is progressively nearing completion. The Electrical section is humming with activity, and it is presumed that full lighting arrangements will be completed even before the Nagar is fully equipped. With the exception of the Exhibition section, which is to present a fully oriental out-look, the whole of the Congress Nagar will be illuminated with electric light.

The Congress session will be accompanied by a number of literary, athletic, and musical programmes. Arrangements are being made to hold a gathering of Hindi and Urdu poets of all-India renown, in which the poets of the province will be specially invited. Besides, athletic tournaments, special attraction for the students indigenous folk dances and songs such as the "Karma" of the Gonds and the "Garba" of Gujarat have also been arranged by the Entertainment Sub-Committee.

Seth Ramkumar of Messrs. Ramchandra Joharmal, a leading banker and merchant of Jubbulpore, has volunteered to serve as the host to Mahatma Gandhi and the members of the High Command during their stay at Vishnu Dutt Nagar, while Messrs. Godrej and Company of Bombay have lent the necessary safes and almirahs.

RETURN OF CONFISCATED PROPERTIES

Orissa Congress Resolution

CUTTACK, Jan. 4.

A resolution urging the return of funds and property confiscated during the Civil Disobedience movements in Orissa was adopted by a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held to-day, with Sjt. Gopabandhu Chaudhury in the chair.

The resolution authorised, further, the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee to make representations to the Government for the return of Congress Funds, amounting to Rs. 198 confiscated by the previous government.

The meeting also considered the question of the measures to be adopted to check bogus membership in Congress organisations and as a preliminary step authorised the Secretary to conduct preliminary enquiries into the allegations made.—United Press.

TRIPURI CONGRESS

Jaggery Show

"Under the auspices of the All-India Village Industries Association, a competitive show of Palm and Sugar cane Jaggery will be held in the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at the time of the Tripuri Congress. A prize will be awarded to the manufacturer of the best exhibit of each variety of palm jaggery, viz., (1) Cocoanut, (2) date, (3) palmyra and (4) sago palm jaggery, and also of the best Sugarcane jaggery.

"The jaggery must be purely village-made. A sample of one lb. of each kind of jaggery should be sent at the exhibitor's cost, and it must reach the undersigned at Wardha, before, the 10th February 1939, and should not be sent direct to Tripuri. The exhibit must bear a label giving the following information:—

(1) Full name and address of manufacturer, and the nearest railway Station; (2) Kind of jaggery and a short description of the manufacturing process employed. (3) Annual manufacturing season of the locality; (4) Nature of the industry, viz., main or subsidiary. For how many days is the manufacturer engaged in the industry every year. His approximate income from the industry; (5) The initial capital invested by the manufacturer.

The information supplied will be counted while assigning the prizes.

U. P. Govt. Bans 'Vernacular'

CAWNPORE, Jan. 4.

The term "Vernacular" will not be in future used in official records and correspondence, according to a recent decision of the Government of the United Provinces.

It will be replaced by the term the "Language of the Province" or "Modern Indian Languages" as the context might indicate.—A. P.

C. P. Jail Reforms

More Facilities And Rights To Prisoners

(From Our Correspondent.)
JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

A number of improvements have lately been made in the Central Jail, Jubbulpore, including the introduction of weaving in the women's ward. Among the concessions granted to the convicts by the provincial Governments since the advent of the Congress regime, are increment in the quantity of 'dal' in diet during the summer; an additional supply of salt with food; supply of fresh and hot porridge in the morning; supply of one brass tumbler and two pairs of dress instead of one; installation of radio sets in the Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Raipur and Akola jails and the liberty of playing all in-door games excepting the game of cards to all prisoners of good conduct. Convicts have also been provided with facilities for out-door games.

The provincial Government has also permitted the good conduct prisoners to purchase newspapers and magazines from among the approved list at their own expense and also to have tobacco for smoking. The A and B class prisoners and the political offenders will have the freedom to purchase tobacco, cigarettes, bidis, etc., at their own expense. The convicts will have the choice in close cropping of their hair and moustaches and will now be allowed to write letters and have an interview once in a month instead of once in three months.

The provincial Government is also contemplating to abolish the old and inhuman practice of employing the convicts in the oil-pressing factories and fetching water out of the wells. These two works will be replaced by machine. Corporal punishment has been restricted only to a limited number of offences including those of moral turpitude and violation of jail rules leading to riots.

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THE WORLD'S BEST VEGETABLE LAXATIVE.

Scenes Of Hooliganism On Day Of Protest Strike

(Continued from page 14)

however, materialised and they attended their work.

Chairman: What do you mean by saying that they were stopped? What did you see?

Witness: When batches of women were going along the road men in groups of two or three would come along and stand on the road and ask the workers not to go to work and if they persisted, they would have to take the consequences.

In reply to a further question, witness stated that Police arrangements in Kurla, as far as he could see, were adequate.

Asked what his Association thought of the Police arrangements in the city, witness replied that the Association believed that the arrangements were not adequate.

Further clarifying his statement, in reply to a question from the chair, witness stated that the number of Policemen on duty was less, although they were not less vigilant. Those who were on duty could not grapple with the situation.

In reply to a further question, witness stated that his Association had not received any report of the firing.

POLICE EVIDENCE

After lunch, Mr. N. P. A. Smith Deputy Commissioner for Divisions, described how the Police authorities worked out arrangements for the day of the general strike.

Prior to the proposed general strike, they considered the report of the Special Branch and a conference between the commissioner of Police and his several deputies was held, to work out the exact arrangements and give necessary protection to the public.

FOR SPECIAL DUTY

Broadly speaking, the final scheme for the distribution of the Police force was evolved after consultations with the superintendent of Police for the specific divisions.

In the "D" "E" and "F" divisions, Police force was distributed in a certain manner, as a result of those discussions. In addition to the usual Police force for the localities, 76 officers, 250 armed and 885 unarmed men—the total force comprising 1,200—were drafted for the special duty.

At about 11 or 11-30 a.m., a fresh call was made on men who had been decided to be "relieved" earlier, as they thought at the time that circumstances had developed.

In reply to a further question, witness stated that they had anticipated trouble in certain areas, but then they thought that the "fixed posts" men on patrol and mobile Police force would meet any emergencies. They had enough telephone connections and 300 extra Police force had been requisitioned from upcountry. All those men were straightaway put to work.

Witness had seen many instances of semi-hooliganism.

He had also seen loud-speakers having been used by the Labour leaders for doing propaganda on the day of the strike. But witness could not say whether leaders were preaching or stating that the work should be done peacefully and without violence.

SPRING MILLS FIRING

With regard to the firing near Spring Mills, the first information he got was on the telephone. When witness went to the spot it was all quiet and the second firing had not yet taken place.

About the second firing near the Spring Mills, he got a telephone message at the De Lisle Road Police station. Again witness went to the spot. Workers were still inside the mill, and the Police got them out.

Asked whether the distribution of Police force was sufficient, witness replied in the affirmative, adding that they had taken extraordinary pains. They had anticipated the possibility of some trouble, as distinguished from certainty of it and bearing in mind such possibility, the distribution of forces was sufficient and adequate.

In reply to a question from Mr. M. C. Chagla, witness stated that they had a fair warning of the trouble.

In reply to a further query, witness said that he did not think that the closing of liquor shops would have helped the day's proceedings. Witness did not think that the "goonda" or rough elements crossed over to the labour area. Those rough elements were mainly spread over Pydhonie, Kamatipura and other places.

POLICE FORCE SUFFICIENT

Witness admitted that the "goonda" element never played any part and that "D" division was purely a labour area.

To a further question, the Deputy Commissioner stated that even if the Police had twice the number of men than they had drafted for the day, he thought that there would have been the same trouble. Short of perfection, the number of Police force was sufficient. The general public on the whole, witness stated, observed order.

In answer to a further question, witness stated that they interfered as little as possible with the crowds and that they concentrated their attention more on preventing recurrence of trouble than on picking up the right type of culprits.

Witness admitted that they could have called more upcountry Police force and there had been instances in the past when they had done so. It was, however, not necessary.

DESH SEVIKA ATTACKED

A laundryman from Suparibag Road stated in evidence that on November 7 some persons in "khaki-uniform" came to his shop and asked him to close it. Then they went to the adjacent shop and created trouble.

On the previous day, a procession of four to five thousand people proceeding from Poibowdi to Lalbaugh passed by his shop and was confronted by a couple of lorries with "Desh Sevikas". A member in the procession who looked like a volunteer caught hold of the sari of a "desha-sevika" and beat her with a stick. When a Police Sergeant appeared on the scene, he ran away.

A grocer from Dharavi stated that a meeting of Congressmen was being held near his shop, on the previous day of the strike. A few "Madrasis" broke up the meeting After the meeting a "Madrasi" snatched a petromax lamp held by a boy. The Police came and chased the "Madrasi."

Witness also saw a procession led by Mrs. Dange. A member of the procession, snatched away a a tri-colour, tore it to pieces, broke the flag-staff and ran away.

The day, witness saw another "Madrasi" burning a khaddar-cap of a boy wth a "bidi." Witness produced and showed the charred cap to the members of the committee. Witness had reported the matter to the Police.

Further examination was postponed till Thursday (to-day).

HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE & HOSTEL

Proposal To Start It At Malad, Near Bombay

NAVSARI, Jan. 2.

A resolution criticising certain provisions of the Bombay Medical Act (1938) was passed at the All-India Homeopathic Medical Conference held at Navsari on January 2.

Mr. Jamnadas Harakhji Sanghvi of Bombay who presided over the Conference appealed for unity amongst Homeopathic practitioners and urged them to present a united front to have their grievances redressed.

The Conference resolved to meet again shortly to settle the controversy raised at a Calcutta meeting of Homeopaths who challenged the All-India nature of the present conference.

Dr. J. B. Sukhadia of Bansda read a paper at the Conference illustrating how nervous diseases could be cured by Homeopathy in a shorter time and permanently.

The President of the Conference announced a donation of a plot of land near Malad, where, he said it is proposed to establish a Homeopathic College and a hostel.—A. P.

VICEREINE'S ADVICE TO WOMEN

"The real progress which lovers of India wish to see cannot be achieved without the women playing their part. They cannot play that part unless they have the education with which to do it and Saroj Nalini Dutt's ideal of a school in every village is the ideal for which you must work" thus observed Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow on the occasion of her visit to the Head quarters of the Saroj Nalini Dutta Memorial Association. 60-B Mirzapore Street, Calcutta, when she paid a warm tribute to the work of the Association in the field of women's education in India and particularly in Bengal.

"By education", said Her Excellency, "I would not only mean that it is to be learnt from books, but the education which will teach the rising generation all these things which go to the making of good patriots, good wives, good mothers and good workers in the service of their sisters who are less well ox than themselves. What you have to cultivate in these days is the idea of social service among women.

ALL THAT GLITTERS HERE IS GOLD

Australia's gold mines last year yielded 1,289,431 fine ounces of gold—worth approximately £9,584-800. This was more than three times the amount mined in 1929, and an even greater output is assured for the present year.

A lucky strike in the Bunker Hill mine, near La Porte, California, U.S., recently, uncovered the largest nugget found for years in this region. It weighed 40 ounces, value £287.

"SEDITIOUS" DOCUMENTS

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 3.

The Travancore Government in a notification states:

It appears to the Government that documents containing seditious matter and matter, which promotes or is likely to promote feelings of enmity between different classes of subjects of Travancore have been prepared by and, at the instance of Mr. E. John Kuruvalla of the All-Travancore Youth League and others and that such documents are circulated within and without Travancore for the purpose of collecting signatures to them and for publication."

The notification adds that these documents in addition to fresh matter also contain republication of the memorandum appended to the memorial addressed to H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore which has been already proscribed under Police Regulation. The Government opine these documents contain "False, scandalous and seditious" allegations which bring or attempt to bring into hatred or contempt and excite or attempt to excite disaffection towards the Sovereign and Government of Travancore.

The Government, therefore, have declared every copy of such documents forfeited to Government under the code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation Five of 1067 and Regulation 10 of 1114.—A. P.

SEDITION CASE AGAINST TRAVANCORE CONGRESS LEADERS

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 4.

Sedition case against the signatories to the memorandum presented by the Working Committee of Travancore State Congress to the Maharaja of Travancore will come up before the District Magistrate, Trivandrum, to-morrow when orders are expected in connection with the withdrawal of personal allegations in the memorandum by the signatories.

STUDENTS DISCONTINUE STRIKE

Rajkot Authorities Withdraws Repressive Measures

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Jan. 3.

Rajkot State authorities have promised to withdraw all repressive steps against the students. So the students of Alfred High-school moved to-day in procession and then joined the school and discontinued strike. About 300 students participated in procession with books in their hands.

RETRIAL OF CASES ORDERED

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Jan. 4.

"The grievances of the appellant's pleader that he has not been shown the ordinary courtesy which as a pleader of the court he deserved at the hands of the magistrate, is justified. Even the final order was pronounced in such a haste that he had not the opportunity to know the reasons on which the convictions of the appellants were based by the magistrate, with these words Mr. S.M. Kaikini, Additional Sessions Judge Thana, set aside today the convictions and ordered retrial of the two cases.

The facts of the case would appear to be that the appellants Krishna Hasha Pawar and two others from Khari Tal Kalyan were convicted by Mr. R. C. Vyas, the then Resident Magistrate Kalyan, of the offences of grievous hurt and were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonments.

The trying magistrate was alleged to have committed several vulgarities and the appellant's pleader, Mr. R. M. Chitnis had to file an affidavit, while the cases were going on.

INCREASED RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW DELHI, December 30.

1. Approximate earnings of period—The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the period (10 days) ending 10th December 1938 (25th period) amount to Rs. 263 lakhs. This is Rs. 3 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year, and Rs. 15 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1936-37:—

2. A comparison with the actuals of the corresponding period of 1937 shows increases in the approximate gross earnings of all the principal State-owned railways except the B.B. and C.I., E.B., E.I., N.W. and Tirhoot and Lucknow Bareilly.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan 4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	98/5
4 per cent 1966/70	111/3
5 per cent 1945/55	115/11
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	115/4
Bank of Hindusthan	31/12
Bank of India	146
Central Bank	30/3
Imperial Bank F P	1575
Imperial Bank P P	383/12
Indian Overseas Bank	46/4
Reserve Bank	115/12
Union Bank	5/13
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Tsextiles	442/8
Ambica	24/12
Arun	225
Arvind	1250
Asok	215
Bharatkhand	2475
Bombay Dyeing	865
Buckingham and Carnatics	189
Calico	612/8
Central India	232/8
Century	235
Colaba	139/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	430
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	150/10
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	50
Jubilee	207/8
Khatau Makanji	117/8
Kohinoor	255
Laxmi Cotton	515
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	93/12
Morarji	135
Mysore	88/12
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	215/10
Raipur	695
Rajnagar	210
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	71
Sholapur	3225
Simplex	76/14
Swadeshi	214/6
Vishnu	1210
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1402/8
Tata Hydro ord	151/4
Tata Power ord	1280
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	136/4
Ajmer Electrics	12/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	145/10
Bombay Tram	120/10
Surat Electrics	172/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	333/12
Associated Cements	112/12
Belapur	185
Bombay Burma New	166/4
Bombay Burma Old	488/12
Bombay Steam	222/8
Bombay Telephone	81
Br B Petrol	3/7
Burma Corporation	6
Dalmia Cement	9/8
Indian Bleaching	122/8
Industrial Investment Tr	43
Indian Radio Ord	385/10
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/2/8
Indian Iron	28/12
Mysore Sugar	29
Port Canning	69
Premier Construction	64/12
Rohtas Industries	25/10
Scindia Steam	18/12
Shivrajpur	46/8
Tata Oil	46
Tata Steel ordy	306/8
Tata Steel defd	1480
JUTES	
Birla Jute	14
Howrah	50/3
Hukumchand	5/8
Kamarhatty	458
Kanknarah	344
Lawrence	322
Reliance	56/8

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 30th December	8,008
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	539,663
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	402,150
Increase	137,513

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 109 May 117 July 119 October 122 December 125 at cross rate 4.62 9/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 164/4 Liverpool May 1939 4.91 Rs. 49 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1939 166 Liverpool July 1939 4.79 Rs. 42 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 164/4 New York May 8.29 Rs. 35 at cross rate 4.62 9/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1939 166 New York July 8.03 Rs. 27 at cross rate 4.62 9/16

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 3

Broach A/M 1939 opening 162 5/8 highest 164 1/8 lowest 162 5/8 closing 164

Broach J/A opening 164 1/4 highest 165 3/4 lowest 164 1/4 closing 165 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 148 5/8 highest 149 5/8 lowest 148 5/8 closing 149 5/8

Oomra March opening 148 highest 149 1/4 lowest 148 closing 149 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 123 1/4 highest 124 1/4 lowest 123 1/4 closing 124 1/4

Bengal March opening 124 1/4 highest 125 lowest 124 1/4 closing 125

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 3 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-8-39) Rs. 8 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach July August 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 13 3/4

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Wheat	28,069 cwts.
Linseed	6,320 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	700 cwts.
Gingellyseed	5,900 cwts.
Poppyseed	15 cwts.
Groundnuts	103,066 cwts.
Castor-seed	1,278 cwts.
Rice	34,177 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,733 cwts.
Cottonseed	39,922 cwts.
Mowraseed	59 cwts.
Gram	6,595 cwts.
Jowar	1,139 cwts.
Barley	450 cwts.
Bajree	8,037 cwts.
Indian Sugar	7,358 cwts.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Jan 4

Opening:—	
January	207.30+130
February	207.50+70
March	208.00+130
Closing:—	
January	207.50+150
February	207.60+80

Sampin will remain closed to-morrow (5th instant.).

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan 3

SAKELS—	
January	12.12—15
March	12.60—5
May	12.80—1
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.45—0
April	10.53+1
GIZA—	
January	12.42—8
March	12.77—8
May	12.96+2

'Genasprin'

(Regd. Trade Mark)

will stop that HEADACHE

Nothing will stop a Headache as quickly as 'Genasprin'. Two tablets with a little water will relieve any type of Headache in a few minutes. And 'Genasprin' may be taken with absolute safety by anyone in any condition of health—it is absolutely pure and cannot upset the digestion or harm the heart.

'Genasprin' also relieves NEURITIS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MALARIA, DENGUE; *banishes* SLEEPLESSNESS; *quickly checks* COLDS *and* CHILLS.

'GENASPRIN', *THE SAFE BRAND OF ASPIRIN, is a product of* GENATOSAN LTD., Loughborough, England, *who are also the makers of* 'GENOZO' *brand Tooth Paste.*

Sold in bottles of 35 tablets and tubes of 10 tablets by all Chemists and Bazar Dealers.

Trade enquiries to:— MARTIN & HARRIS LTD., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar, Calcutta; Sudame House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay; or any Branches.

The word 'Genasprin' is the registered trade mark of Genatosan Ltd., and denotes their famous brand of aspirin.

Player's Please

THEY STAND SUPREME!

The excellence of Players Magnums puts them in a class far above all other similar priced magnums. The great majority of shrewd smokers prove this fact—— PLAYER'S MAGNUMS are. quality cigarettes in magnum size.

Re. 1' for 50

PLAYER'S MAGNUMS

PL/140

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS DOWN

Very Firm Tendency In Gold

STOCK EXCHANGE DULL AND IRREGULAR

BOMBAY: JAN. 4.

NEW YORK COTTON

The sentiment in New York Cotton was disturbed by lower Bombay cables, but distants were depressed by uncertainty surrounding future Government plan. Later the market received some support from trade-buying.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Most of the markets were mainly dull and irregular. Kaffirs were firmer on Continental support.

BULLION

Gold price reached to-day to £7-10-5, whereas Silver was lower by 3|16d. in Cash delivery. Forward was unchanged with good demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

New York, Jan. 4.

Previous closing	8.49
To-day's opening	8.46
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	8.47
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

Previous closing	4.94
To-day's opening	4.92
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	4.95
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 163-0
July August	Rs. 164-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 4.

The New York cotton showed hesitancy with the sentiment disturbed by lower Bombay cables while distants were depressed by the uncertainty surrounding future Government plans.

The trading in March began at 8.46 i.e. three points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling and liquidation on subsidence of which market rallied on some local trade buying with March recovering to 8.47.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Locally, Broach April/May opened at Rs. 162-12 and then rose to Rs. 163-6 but closed a shade lower at Rs. 163-4. The New York position at the time was unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 4.

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (8.46/8.46) 8.42/8.42
March (8.46/8.46) 8.46/8.46
May (8.25/8.26) 8.24/8.24

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

American January (4.97) 4.96
American March (4.94) 4.92
Egyptian January (7.16) 7.15
Egyptian March (7.17) 7.13

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Jan. 4.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/8) 0-10 3/8
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe 1-0 1/4) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop January February (£19 5/8 buyers) £19 7/16 paid and sellers
Dundee January (£23) £23
Lightning January (£21 1/2) £21 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/4 value) 8 3/16 paid and sellers
Forward April June (8 3/8 paid and value) 8 3/8 done

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay January February (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£10 15/16 sellers) £11 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£10 5/16 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£217 buyers £217 1/4 sellers. Steady) £217 buyers £217 1/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 7/8 buyers £14 15/16 sellers. Easier) £14 13/16 buyers £14 7/8 sellers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£50 to £50 3/4) £50 to £50 3/4
Iron (112) 112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 4.

General Motors (dol 50 1/4) dol 49 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 1/8) dol 34 3/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 69) dol 68
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan. 4.

Previous closing	4.62 9/16
To-day's opening	4.63
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.63 13/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 4.

Previous closing	4.62.56
To-day's opening	4.62.50
To-day's closing	4.64.06

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Jan. 4.

Previous closing	176.59
To-day's opening	176.53
To-day's closing	176.71

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 4.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.62.50 and then eased to 4.62.31 on lack of support, subsequently rallying to 4.63.56 on official intervention.

Franc opened at 176.53 and then moved up a little to 176.51 with changes thereafter being small.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.196) 13.190
New York on Bombay (34-71) 34.58
Berlin on Bombay (86 1/8) 0.86
London on Milan (88.00) 87.95
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/8 nominal) 0-8 1/2 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-10-0 1/2) £7-10-5
Silver (21 1/8d.) 20 15/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Jan. 4.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"America sold. Speculators also sold at the rise and bought forward."

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 4.

Spot	(21 1/8d) 20 15/16d—3/16
Forward	(20 3/16d) 20 3/16d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 4.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-10-0 1/2) £7-10-5

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 4.

SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Silver ready	52 6 6
Silver Posh	52 6 0
Silver Maha	52 4 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 7 6
Gold Maha	37 8 6
Gold Fagan	37 10 0
Sovereign	23 15 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Wheat January	4 12 0
Wheat May	3 11 9
Linseed May	5 5 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March quoting at 57 5/8d. The market was moderately active with steadier overseas cables offset by lack of buying interest and freer plate offers.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 4.

Chicago wheat opened steady, with May quoting at 0.70 5/8. There was not much doing in the absence of any important enquiry with movements being narrow.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 4.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 98/5

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 4.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £89 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, December 20, £89 1/4
Wednesday, December 21, £89 1/2
Thursday, December 22, £89 1/2
Wednesday, December 28, £89 1/2
Thursday, December 29, £89 1/2
Friday, December 30, £89 1/2
Tuesday, January 3, £89 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 4. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£97 1/4) £97 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 3/4) £89 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111) £111
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£106) £106
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£101 1/4) £101 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£102 1/2) £102 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 1/2) £70 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 3/4) £98 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 7/8) £102 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 5/8) £107 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 1/8) £97 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/4) £107 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 4.

The London Stock Exchange was generally dull owing to lack of fresh developments.

Giltedged securities were also neglected. Three and half per cent was quoted at £89 1/2 i.e. unchanged.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-9) 17-1 1/2
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (55-6) 55-6
Hydro Electric (dol 4 5/8) dol 4 3/8
Elec Music Industry (10-9) 10-9
Princhin Johnson (23-4 1/2) 23-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-9) 30-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (58-4 1/2) 58-4 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£18) £18
Dunlop Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Unilever Ordinary (36-7 1/2) 36-7 1/2
Ford Motors (15-9) 15-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£35 1/2) £36 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (95-7 1/2) 95
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130-7 1/2) 130-7 1/2
P. and O. S N. Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (89-6) 89-6
Bredford Dyes (3-1 1/2) 3-1 9/2
British Celanese (4-6) 4-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-1 1/2) 36-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-6) 29-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-6) 23-6
Inter Nickels (dol 59 3/4) dol 58 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 42-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (37-6) 37-6
Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-6) 26-0
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-6) 28-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 40-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£14 1/2) £14 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (53-1 1/2) 56-9
Rand Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 3/4) £15 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (68-4 1/2) 67-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£11 3/4) £11 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (30) 30
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (22-6) 23-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (90-7 1/2) 90-7 1/2
Burma Oil (83-9) 83-9
Mexican Eagle (5-3) 5-3
Shell Transport (83-1 1/2) 85-0
Royal Dutch (£37 1/2) £38 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£28) £27 1/2
London Midland and Ordinary (£13 1/2) £13 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/8) £2 3/8
Southern Def (£12 5/8) £12 5/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£119 3/4) £121
London Transport 'C' (£74 1/2) £74 3/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

Liverpool wheat market closed with March quoting at 57 3/4d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilt-Edgeds Lower Due To Weakness In Sterling

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Stock Exchange was generally quiet with an easier trend owing to the approach of end of account. Giltedged securities closed around the day's lowest in sympathy with the weakness of sterling. Oils were moderately active in response to overnight publication of Royal Dutch and Shell interim dividends which maintained their 6 per cent and 7 1/2 per cent respectively.

The bullion market was reflecting yesterday's weakness of sterling and London official gold price was fixed at the new high rate of £7-10-5. To-day, however, the sterling was firmer owing to continental profit-taking in dollars prior to President Roosevelt's speech at the Congress, and after fixing, small business was transacted in gold down to £7-10-1.

Wall Street opened steady.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculatives Quiet But Steady

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Jutes ruled steady but the volume of business was nothing but limited. Coals were unchanged. Teas were more or less neglected. The miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative issues ruled quiet but steady. Government securities remained unaltered.

The following were the closing quotations.

Government securities three per cent loan (1941) 102/12, three and half per cent paper 98/5, three and half per cent loan (1947/50) 104/14 small lot four per cent loan (1943) 108/12 small lot four per cent loan 1960/70) 111/3.

Banks:—Central 30/14, Imperial (fully paid) 1567/8 (conty) 385 small lot, Reserve 115/8.

Cottons:—Nyajeerao 15/8.

Coals:—Aldih 4/13, Bengal 330 small lot, Burrakur pref 137, Equitable 35, Mundulpoor 8/13, New Beerbhoom 17/8, North Damuda 4/11, Union 25/4 small lot, West Jamuria 32/4.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 302, Barnagore 134/8, Clive 21, Empire 22/2, Ganges 193, Gourepore 515, Howrah 51/1, Hukumchand pref 83, Kamarhatty 470, Kankinarrah 350, Kelvin 417/8, New Central pref 139/8, Orient 156.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/1, Consolidated tin 6/12, Indian copper 2/2, Tavoy tin 1/9, Dalmia cement ord 9/11 small lot, defd 2/14, pref 97, Alkali and chemical pref 121/8, Frank Ross 3/6, Cuttack elec 8, Mirzapore elec 5/4, Britannia building and iron 7/8, Hukumchand steel defd 2/1, Indian Galvanizing 19/6 old lot, Indian iron and steel 28/15, Indian malleable casting ord 6/14, Kumardhubi eng ord 2, Saran eng. 5/1 Steel corpn. ord 9/8, pref 94/8, Calcutta trams ord 16/14, ct. Dunlop rubber ord 16/6, Kalimpong Ropeway 9/12, British Burma petroleum 3/11, Star paper pref 94, Titaghur paper prefd ordy 4 ex div a ordy 13/13 ex div, Humayan property defd 1/5, Borroah timber 10/8, Calcutta landing and shipping 18/12, Port shipping 17/14 c.t. Carew and Co., 11/10, ct. Raza 13/4 ex div, Upper Ganges 15/4.

Teas:—Eastern Cachar 7/14 small lot ct. Hasimara pref 138 ex div small lot.

Debentures:—Five and quarter per cent (1938/50) Rohtas industries 102/2, five per cent (1937/42/47) Star Trading and Investment 101/8—A. P.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 30th day of December, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	18,43,69,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	180,25,68,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,73,92,000
Total Notes issued	206,43,29,000
Total Liabilities	206,43,29,000

ASSETS—

	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,02,000
Total of A.	103,91,53,000
B. Rupee Coin	70,19,37,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,32,39,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	206,43,29,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 50.339 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 30th December, 1938.

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	4,94,27,000
(2) Govt. of Burma	1,94,83,000
(3) Other Govt. Accounts	4,36,38,000
(b) Banks	12,17,46,000
(c) Others	83,34,000
	8,33,000
Bills Payable	2,43,64,000
Other Liabilities	36,78,85,000
Rupees	

ASSETS—

	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	18,43,69,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	20,000
Rupee Coin	3,78,000
Subsidiary Coin	6,41,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	..
(c) Government Treasury Bills	8,26,47,000
Balances held abroad*	1,29,83,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	1,06,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	10,50,000
Investments	5,57,67,000
Other Assets	1,94,50,000
Rupees	36,78,85,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

THE LIBERALS

(Continuel from page 6)

scheme that they can put forward? If it is, it is not good enough. It certainly does not lie in the mouth of a party who have done little or nothing in the struggle of India, who do not and never have represented the people of their country except when nominated by the Governor-General to do so, to make such pompous and pandering perorations year after year as their sole contribution to the cause of India. It's not fair, hardly decent and certainly not moral.

And yet Mr. Sapru's speech is in its way a great speech. It shows that here is a man, whom God has gifted with a certain hereditary talent and which, had he used and directed it to some real purpose, would have made a man of him in the politics of his country. Instead he appears to be a man of political leisure, who is rehearsing Hamlet in the seclusion of his political and amateur stage. O Sapru, the pity of it, Sapru! First it was the father who just missed being the greatest Congress leader of our time Now it is the son. Bad luck seems to be the badge of all their tribe.

Negativism

If one may quote that essay in negativism, which has been compiled from the speech of Mr. Sapru and which has already once appeared in this paper, we get some idea of the outlook which shamefacedly calls itself Liberal. It reads:

"No one disputes that a country has a right to aspire to be independent...No one knows whether Federation will materialize and when. No party seems to want it in its present form.....We have no faith in the methods of a constituent assembly We do not profess to know what the advocates of a Constituent Assembly have in mind.....We do not know what the ultimate decision in regard to Federation will be.....We have no desire to dictate to their Highnesses....."

Is that all we are to expect from those who might have been our greatest sons?

The Sleeper Awakes!

And now to the lesser star in this dubious constellation, in which the Pole star perpetually points westwards—to London and to the great metropolis for the solution of our greatest troubles, Cowasji Jehangir has woken suddenly from his political slumber to tell the Indian world that he has had some gruesome nightmares about a monster called communism. Freud would have analysed this differently and traced its cause to the indigestion that follows the eating of more than what you can digest. Goethe drew the portrait of Faust after he had sold his soul for all the power and wealth and the knowledge that this world could give him, which he could neither digest nor take away with him when the fated hour arrived. Cowasji Jehangir who has had all that politics and political life can give him—security, high position, power, membership of a Government in the days when Government was not of the people, and even now election to the legislature on a safe ticket, suddenly utters the grave warning to his countrymen that we must beware of communism! Such is the state of man.

Humanity Uprooted

On the strength of one book by Eugene Lyons, called "Assignment in Utopia", this great Liberal leader, tells us that this communistic propaganda constitutes one of the greatest dangers to our progress socially, financially and industrially. He adds:

"We realise that our tradition, culture, and our great faith in religion may make it difficult for such propaganda to succeed, but that is no reason why severe and immediate steps should not be taken against a School of Thought which desires to upset the whole Social Order of our Country."

Thank God, at least, that we can call communism a school of thought. Liberalism, as it exists in India, is not even that. It is as unimportant as manicuring one's nails is to the Welsh coal miner. What the miner wants working in the filth of the mines, is food for his wife and children and the right to work even at such low wages if only to keep body and soul and self-respect together. And that is what we want in India too. The right to live freely, the right to determine our future and our present, the right to govern ourselves and, above all, the right to self-respect. Communism has given Russia that, whatever hardships it may have brought in its train. Liberalism will never mean the same. Remember that, Cowasji Jehangir.

First-Class-Air-Conditioned

There was a time when you and the rest of your kind were the great men in power in India. Liberalism was just a political label which was necessary in so far as you described yourselves as politicians. It was just a tag—because you were too afraid to call yourselves anything else. Your political existence depended and was at the mercy of the Governors and Governors-General to whom you paid homage. In the India in which you almost ruled you held your brief sway and you liked it. You thought more of the interests of those who promised to keep you in high places than of those millions of hungry half-starved people, you had never even seem. In the rush between one city and another, while serving on committees on which you still manage to get nominated, I doubt if you have had time to look out of your first-class-air-conditioned-compartment windows to see the black dots that are the people of India. Perhaps because of the dust and glare, you thought it safer to shut the windows and rely on books like those of Eugene Lyons to tell you what is happening in this country and the other.

You have no right to talk about communism or the Congress or anything else. It is no wonder that elsewhere—in the Germany of Adolf Hitler or the Russia of the dictators—you Liberals are gagged and bound and even shot. If the progress of this country has been hindered it is because of you, Liberals, who have done everything possible to supply the other side with the best arguments against us. You are, not even Indian at heart, apart from being un-Indian in your actions. You belong to that gang of international capitalists, whose only concern in life is to find a safe four per cent for your hoarded capital and to make production pay. I shouldn't wonder if in the India that will one day be ours, we too shall resort to the methods of the Kremlin and the Wilhemstrasse. And that will still be for the sake of democracy! At least we will be courteous enough to pray for your political souls.

R. I. P.

Gentlemen of the Liberal party in India, your days are numbered. This may not be the last of your annual conferences. So long as you have money and can buy yourselves a following, you will always be able to hold a conference. But the end is not far away. One day you too will go the way of all flesh. No doubt, it will be the greatest funeral of all times. The Liberal party can well afford to provide a stately funeral for itself. I can see that sight even now. First the coffin of the best Empire timber, subscribed to by all the Prime ministers of all the dominions, on it in the best Birmingham gold inscribed the words: "Here lies the Liberal Party of India. It had ideals. They went. Now it too has gone." And by that catafalque we will walk slowly but mournfully, viewing with awe the Union Jack on the one hand which claims pride of place with the house flag of the Indian National Liberal Federation, our heads bowed, remembering the days before 1918, when men like Gokhale and others had shown this to be a party with great ideals and a possible future. Our sorrow will not be for the dead, but for what it might have done and never did. Our sorrow will be at the shame that they brought to our country, which they could easily have avoided. Till then we will suffer their effusions—though not in silence.

Such is what many of us in this country feel about Liberalism and the Liberal party. Such is what only a few have the honour and the privilege of saying.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Anchor Line s.s. Northmoor of 2649 reg tons Capt F G Nesbit arrived from Liverpool via Port Said with general cargo.

SAILED

L Triestino s.s. Paolina of 3063 reg tons Capt G Boers sailed for Saigon via Singapore with same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Barala of 1899 reg tons Capt G H Johnson sailed for Basra via Veraval Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

B I S N s.s. Orna of 4030 reg tons Capt W H Hemming sailed for Calcutta with local cargo.

A I Oil s.s. British Industry of 2425 reg tons Capt J H Stockman sailed for Abadan with local cargo

B I S N s.s. Tairea of 3956 reg tons Capt F Robinson sailed for Durban via Porebunder and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 4-1-39.

S S Malacca Maru (NYK) for Colombo Penang China Japan Ports
S S Ranchi (MM) for Colombo Penang China Japan Ports
S S Mirzapore (M M) for Aden Port Said Europe Port and American Ports
S S Caffaro (LT) for Karachi Bunder Shapour and Basra
S S Alberto Treves (LT) for Madras Calcutta and Rangoon.
S S Akbar (TM) for Karachi Aden Red Sea Ports and Jeddah

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan. 4.

2 Soudan 3477 Yokohama 6-1 M M
4 Paolina 3063 Penang 4-1 L Triestino
5 Steel Ranger 3450 Madras 5-1 M M
7 Northmoor 2649 Karachi 14-1 Anchor Line
16 Tairea 3756 Durban 4-1 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Vasna 2026 Busra 5-1 M M
6 Jalayamuna 3080 Rangoon 8-1 Scindia S N

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Janaki 520 Malabar Coast 5-1 Malabar Steamship
H Haideri 912 N F N F S Hassum
N Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 4-1 Merchant S N
M Kalarand 859 Bedi Bunder 5-1 B S N
K Jalavijaya 2297 N F N F Scindia
Q Alipore 3241 N F N F M M
G Victoria Marie 882 Karachi 4-1 Merchant S N
O Islami 3617 Jeddah 9-1 T Morrison

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi 2-2-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 5-1-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-1-39 P and O S N
Durend 18-1-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N
Maloja 26-1-39 P and O

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 3-1-39 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 13-1-39 Anchor Line
Halizones 4-1-39 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Tannenfels 11-1-39 L Edwards
Lindenfels 7-1-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tungsha 14-1-39 L Edwards
Ceylone 8-1-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Adams 12-1-39 F F Campbell
Patter 11-1-39 L Edwards
Deebank 6-1-39 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino
Caffaro 9-1-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Corfu 6-1-39 P and O S N
Eifuku Maru 7-1-39 O S Kaisya
Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino
Bri Monarch 14-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 28-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Glasgow Maru 18-1-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 16-1-39 L Triestino
Chitral 20-1-39 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Varsova 7-1-39 M M
Barpeta 5-1-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 14-1-39 P and O S N

FROM JEDDAH

Akbar 5-1-39 T Morrison

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 7-1-39 M M
Takliwa 21-1-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gambhira 6-1-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 5-1-39 M M
Goldenfels 5-1-39 L Edwards
Trifels 7-1-39 L Edwards
Malaca Maru 8-1-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Corfu 7-1-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 14-1-39 P and O S N
Chitral 21-1-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 28-1-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 31-12-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 27-1-39 Anchor Line
City of Venice 30-1-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Trifels 12-1-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Ben Buren 28-1-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 14-1-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-1-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino
Glasgow Maru 26-1-39 O S Kaisha
Nagpore 14-1-39 P and O
Soudan 6-1-39 P and O S N
Nagato Maru 31-12-38 N Y Kaisha
Ranchi 5-1-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino
Malaka Maru 9-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 23-1-39 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Stratheden 12-1-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 11-1-39 M M
Caffaro 11-1-39 L Triestino
Vasna 5-1-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 1-2-39 M M
Kenya 18-1-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Islami 9-1-39 T Morrison
Akbar 12-1-39 T Morrison
El Madina 16-1-39 Scindia S N

FOR RANGOON

Jalayamuna 8-1-39 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Alberto Treves 6-1-39 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Vita 7-1-39 M M
North moor 14-1-39 Anchor Line
Lindenfels 10-1-39 L Edwards

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Janaki 3-1-39
S S Cambay Star 3-1-39
S S Nirvana 3-1-39
S S Victoria (boats) 3-1-39
S S Costcappelle 3-1-39.
S S Sophie Marie 3-1-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, Jan. 4.

S S Northmoor for Liverpool: 120 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 200 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 194 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bros; 56 bales cotton cold art silk yarn waste Barot Bros; 1950 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 50 bales cotton twist waste V A Save; 100 bales hemp raw D Anandji.

For Manchester: 100 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 100 bales cotton twist waste P D Vora; 50 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas; 50 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bros; 200 bags soap stone powder; Shaw Wallace; 42 bales cotton fly V A Save; 65 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

N. Y. Cotton Market Hesitant Over Future Loan Levels

NEAR MONTHS STEADY ON ACTIVITY IN TEXTILES

Bombay Straddle Reversing And Hedging In Distants

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

Near months on the New York Cotton Exchange ruled steady on Tuesday under trade price fixing against last week's activity in textiles but distants eased under hedging and moderate Bombay straddle reversing.

The market was hesitant to buy forward owing to the uncertainty over future loan leavels.

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The New York cotton Market opened steady with traders generally awaiting President Roosevelt's message to Congress to-day, but the undertone ruled steady, although early buyers were inclined to resell. Finally trade covering on scarcity of contracts developed and session closed steady.

There was moderate trade fixing in near months but distants remained neglected. There is more disposition to await Washington advices in connection with the expected changes in the Farm Act. There is some ground for domestic allotment.

PRICE MOVEMENT.

The Market opened at a rise of 3 points with March 8.46 and declined to 8.43 under scattered selling. Later prices improved 7 points to 8.50 which was the highest level reached at the close. The Market closed at a rise of 3 to 6 points for near months but distants were unchanged. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 8.94 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures Market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 2 points Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 8.70 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Market opened at a rise of 4 points with March 4.93. There was local support with strength of dollar. There was also some Bombay buying and contracts continued scarce. Later on hedging of outsiders was offset by strength of the dollar. Business mainly was of a local character. The Market closed steady at a rise of 5 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised 7 points at 5.32 d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton Market was irregular with scattered selling, in Giza distant months which closed 3 points down while near month was 2 points up. Uppers futures were steady with a slightly better enquiry and closed at a rise of 7 to 5 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures Market was quiet. Sakels futures closed 15 to 1 points down and Ashmouni futures closed unchanged to 7 points up.

LANCASHIRE TRADE.

The reluctance of buyers to commit themselves to business in yarn and cloth during the previous two or three weeks has had some justification in the rather sharp fall in cotton prices last week-end. American cotton at Liverpool fell over 1/4d. per pound between Friday and Monday's close, but a rather stronger tone has developed since then and a few customers have come in on the rebound, though the total turnover has probably been smaller than last week's.

Very little Far Eastern business has been done, though there have been scrappy orders from most of the Indian and one or two of the Malayan markets. Egypt, however, has been more active since the ratification of the quota arrangement and several orders have been placed for tanjibs, mulls, limbrics, cambrics, and poplins. The Near East and West Africa have remained quiet, and South American orders, though fairly numerous, have been rather smaller.

Rather more inquiry has come in from Northern European sources for furnishing fabrics of various kinds, and there has been moderate miscellaneous trade with the Dominions. The home trade has remained fairly active, taking a good many small lots of heavy goods, furnishings, shirtings and fancies.

On the yarn side trade has remained very slow. The reduction in margins under the Coarse Counts Agreement last week-end has not stimulated demand for the qualities concerned, but here and there moderate weights have been booked at the lower level in twists and wefts generally.—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (3 p.m.)	8.50+07
New York March lowest (10-8 a.m.)	8.44+01
Liverpool March highest	4.94+05
Liverpool March lowest	4.92+03

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from New York Cotton Exchange Service:

The New York Cotton Exchange service have cabled us the following figures being the World's consumption of cotton:

November American 994,000; Foreign 1,393,000; All cotton 2,387,000

First four months of the season (August, September, October and November) American 3,756,000; Foreign 5,457,000; All cotton 9,213,000

Loan stock now 3,900,000 to 4,000,000.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

Recommend selling November Upper and buying October (American) Liverpool at a difference of 140.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Expect difference to widen 15 points recommend buying March sell October. Smith plan conference domestic allotment too early predict outcome.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Advance owing to fall in Pounds Sterling Exchange. Demand principally for near positions, distant neglected. Lancashire yarn market steady.

New York: Early local selling and hedge selling firming on trade buying and local covering.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends:

New York: 'Most important feature fixing on buyers' call. Little pressure to sell. Speculators awaiting developments in Washington. Silver policy unchanged through to 30th June.'

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. cables:

Cotton certificated stocks 44000 bales. March cotton New York open contracts 600,000. Nervousness of 'shorts' March cotton New York scarcity of contracts noticeable. Think market will advance gradually.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Jan 3

March	8.49+06
May	8.29+06
July	8.03+03
October	7.66
December	7.69
Middling Spot	8.94+06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Jan 3

January	8.56+06
March	8.58+03
May	8.39+02
Middling Spot	8.70+03

NEW YORK
New York, Jan 3

11-00 A.M. RANGES

January	8.40/8.40
March	8.43/8.43
May	8.23/8.23

NOON CALL

March	8.45
May	8.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Jan 3

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	20,000* bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	9,000* bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	8,000* bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000* bales.

*Three days' receipts.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Jan 3

January	4.98+07
February	4.96+05
March	4.94+05
April	4.91+05
May	4.88+04
June	4.81+04
July	4.76+04
August	4.71+04
September	4.65+04
October	4.59+03
November	4.60+03
December	4.62+04
January	4.63+03
Middling Spot	5.32+07
	10-12 a.m. quotations
March	4.92
May	4.87

LONDON SEEDS
London, Jan 3

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Jan sellers	£10-18-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Jan sellers	12-13-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Jan paid	12-17-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Jan Feb sellers	12-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Jan Feb sellers	11-5-0

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Jan 3

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan Feb sellers	21/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan Feb sellers	23
Wheat South Australian parcels Jan sellers	24

LINSEED OIL
London, Jan 3

Linseed oil London per cwt naked Jan sellers	23/1 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt naked Feb April sellers	23/1 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Jan 3

T T London on:—	
New York	4.62.56
Paris	176.59
Berlin	11.53 1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.66 7/8
Amsterdam	8.50 7/8
Brussels	27.42 1/2
Milan	87.95
Berne	20.47 3/4

LONDON RUBBER
London, Jan 3

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb 8 1/8

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Jan 3

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality Sellers	5 3/8

LONDON SPELTER
London, Jan 3

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) f o b 12 1/2 to 13 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 4

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 164 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened weak at Rs. 163/4 and declined to Rs. 162/12 on general selling. It was reported in the local market that there was less prospect for loans on the next American cotton crop which influenced the local market. Later on there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 163. The market was quiet but steady at this level with a restricted turnover. It appears that local professional operators are still short and large sales of options at a comparatively small premiums are checking improvement in the local market.

The Liverpool market was due to open 3 points up but it opened 2 points down and after recovering one point from the opening level again was quoted 2 points down. In the local market Broach A/M. delivery after declining to Rs. 162/8 rallied to Rs. 162/14 and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—	
Broach A/M.	Rs. 162 10 0
Broach J/A	164 0 0
Fine M G—	
Oomra D/J	148 12 0
Oomra March	148 2 0
Oomra May	148 12 0
F G M G—	
Bengal D/J	123 6 0
Bengal March	123 12 0
Bengal May	124 12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan. 4.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	...	133	130	127	124
Punjab	...	133	130	127	124
Rajputana	...	134	131	128	125
Oomra No. 3	158	155	152	149	...
C. P. No. 1	173	170	167	164	...
C. P. No. 2	165	162	159	156	...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Bengal Superfine New	132/33
Bengal Fine New	129/30 March +5
Bengal F.G. New	126/27
C. P. 1 New	167/69 March +18
C. P. 2 New	158/59 March +10
Arvi New	160/61
Amraoti New	152/53
Ellichpur New	156/57
Berar New	152/53 March +3
Malkapur New	150/51
Khandesh New	139/44
Jalna/Sailu New	145/47
Burwah/Sanavad New	153/54
Khandwa New	152/53
Mathia F.G. New	127/29
Broach Feb.	+5 1/2; March +4 1/2
Punjab 4 F New	185/88 Feb. +25;
Punjab 289F. New	217/21 Feb +57
Sindh N.T. New	205/15

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan. 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	31-12-38	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	1,190	17,540	1,877
Central India	6,743	81,539	1,063
Barsi and Nagar	1,927	20,050	14,308
Hyderabad-Gaorani	183	1,491	4,051
Berar	3,157	57,718	41,764
Central Provinces	793	17,866	8,097
Total Oomras	13,998	196.204	71,160
Dholera	692	64,259	6,373
N.-W. Provinces		687	1,551
Rajputana	1,976	17,221	162
Sind-Punjab	3,090	123,658	165,187
Broach	24	12,280	1,409
Coompta and Dharwar		12,950	8,293
Westerns-Northerns	507	13,381	913
Cocoanada		6	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,376	811
American		512	41,327
Egyptian, African and Sudan	3,308	119,718	123,712
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		6	770
Total	23,595	563,258	426,677

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 29th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	220	71,758	71,017
Japan and China	2,500	363,976	81,162
Coast Ports		12,807	24,273
Up-country by Rail		100,504	123,138
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		43,822	2,780
Total	2,720	592,867	302,370

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 3-1-39	3034000	5816000
Receipts Yesterday 3-1-39	20000	17000
Exports to date 3-1-39	2005000	3366000
Stock at Ports 30-12-38	2993000	3245000
Stock at Interior Towns 30-12-38	3431000	2656000
Stock at Liverpool 30-12-38	1083000	1102000
Visible Supply 30-12-38	7752300	7672000
Quantity in sight 30-12-38	7192000	10240000
Quantity out of sight 30-12-38	5075000	5449000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Jan 3

GIZA—	
Spot	7.51—0
January	7.20+2
March	7.18—3
May	7.19—3
GIZA No. 2—	
January	7.19+5
March	7.23—1
May	7.29—0
July	7.32—0
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.06+3
January	5.96+7
March	6.04+6
May	6.09+5
July	6.12+5
October	6.06+5
November	6.01+5

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan 4

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 5d. to £7-10-0 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate declined 14 points at 176.59 and Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.62 9/16. London silver prices advanced 1 1/16d. to 21 1/8d. for Spot and forward quotation improved 1/2d. to 20 3/16d. There was active bear covering and supplies were short. Buyers were satisfied. Later on the market was uncertain and some business was done at 3/16th under fixed rates. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 55-5-6 and forward Rs. 53-2-6. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-15-0. It appears that urgent short interest being covered up the technical position of the market is rendered weak and the local market was not inclined to follow upward move and there was moderate liquidation. Local silver price opened at Rs. 52/8 against Rs. 52/12 yesterday and declined to Rs. 52/6 while gold prices also after opening at Rs. 37-9-0 eased off to Rs. 37-8-9 under long liquidation. The tone of the market was quiet.

GOLD

Ready	37 8 0
Posh delivery	37 8 9
Posh Tejimandi	0 1 6
Maha delivery	37 10 0
Maha Tejimandi	0 5 0

SILVER

Ready	52 6 6
Posh delivery	52 6 0
Posh Tejimandi	0 6 0
Maha delivery	52 4 0
Maha Tejimandi	0 14 0

LONDON SILVER
London, Jan 3

Spot	21 1/8
Forward	20 3/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Jan 3

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-10-0 1/2

N. Y. Silver

New York, Jan 3

Spot previous 42 3/4; to-day 42 3/4 cents.

LONDON METALS

London, Jan 3

Copper	£44 13 9
Lead	£15 3 9
Spelter	£14 0 0
Tin	£218 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan. 4.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£44-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£44-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£50-15-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-12-0

Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Latest advices from Buenos Aires state that weather is warm and predominantly dry endangering maize crop. Yesterday Liverpool wheat market again improved in sympathy with foreign markets and on renewed weakness in sterling. There was absence of Argentine selling pressure. Chicago wheat market was firm on lack of moisture in the South-East, good export sales of Canadian and Pacific Coast wheats and expectations of a substantial acreage abandonment in the U.S.A. Winter Belt Yesterday Liverpool July closed at a premium of 2d over March. The local market was fairly steady but decline in raw cotton market induced some liquidation. The undertone of the market was good and purchases on setbacks are likely to show profits. Quotations in the local market were as under:—

Linseed May	5 5 3
Linseed Teji-mandi	0 6 6
Wheat Jan. delivery	4 11 9
Wheat May delivery	3 11 6
Wheat May Teji-mandi	0 6 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan. 3.

February	£10-6-3.
March	£10-7-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 6 0
Highest	29 6 0
Lowest	29 3 0
Closing	29 4 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	29 9 0
Highest	29 10 0
Lowest	29 5 0
Closing	29 5 3
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	21 15 0
Highest	22 0 0
Lowest	21 14 0
Closing	21 14 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	22 4 9
Highest	22 6 0
Lowest	22 4 3
Closing	22 5 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

March 57 1/2d. New 54 3/8d.
May 57 1/2d. New 54 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 3.

May	dol 0.70 3/4
July	dol 0.70 7/8.
September	dol 0.71 3/4.

Wheat And Seeds Home Quotations

ARGENTINE LINSEED
London, Jan. 3.

January £10-18-9.

New York Sugar

New York, Jan. 3.

March	1.92.
May	1.96.
July	1.99.
September	2.02.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 4

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	98/6
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/6
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/10
3 per cent 1963/65	98
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59	105
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118/12
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/10
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	105
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1943/55 Loan	115/11
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1951 M Deb	180

Tone:—Quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan 4

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 27/32
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 29/32 near
Bank's buying T T	1/5 31/32 near
Bank's buying D D	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 April/Nov
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	290 3/4
Bank's buying T T	287 1/2
Bank's buying D D	286 3/4
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,300
Bank's buying T T	1,330
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 5/8
Bank's buying T T	77 7/8
Bank's buying	60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	63
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	62 7/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	85 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	49 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	157 3/8
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	84 7/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.62.50 3rd instant
Japan London	1/2 1/64 4th instant
Hongkong London	1/3 4th instant
Shanghai London	0/8 7/16 4th instant
Java London	8.48 3/4 4th instant
London Paris	176.59 3rd instant
London Belgium	27.42 1/2 3rd instant
London Switzerland	20.47 3/4 3rd instant
London Berlin	11.53 1/2 3rd instant
London Stockholm	19.41 3/4 3rd instant
London New York	4.62.56 3rd instant
London Amsterdam	8.50 7/8 3rd instant
London Italy	87.95 3rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold	£7-9-7 1/2 2nd instant
Gold	£7-10-0 1/2 3rd instant
Silver London Ready	20 1/16 2nd instant
Silver London Ready	21 1/8 3rd instant
Silver London Forward	19 11/16 2nd instant
Silver London Forward	20 3/16 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready	43 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready	43 3rd instant
London discounts 3 months	9/16 5/8 per cent 2nd instant
London discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 months	3/4 per cent 2nd instant
London discounts 6 months	3/4 per cent 3rd instant
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent.
Money:—	
Call	1 1/2 per cent.
3 months	1 1/2 per cent.
6 months	1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—	Firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 3

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	89 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	107 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	97
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War loan	98
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	107 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	43/9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Jan 3

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	75 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	89 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	70 1/2
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	98 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	98
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	107 5/8
Victory Bonds	107 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	9 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	92
National Bank of India	33
P and O Banking Corporation	10

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-9.
Shipment Jan.-Mar. Rs. 6-1.
Shipment April-June Rs. 6-3.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 6-5.
Kesar Rs. 15-7.
Saraya Rs. 15-0.
Java Spot F 6.65.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Jan 3

March sh. 6 4d.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Jan 4

March	53.70+70
April	53.70+30

General Selling On Stock Exchange

COTTON MILLS SHARES QUIET BUT CEMENTS STEADY

Tata Steel Defds. Again Decline Rs. 20

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market was quiet on realising and U.S. Steel shares declined dollar one while Anaconda Copper Mining Shares closed dol. 7/8 down. Steel activity is 50.7 per cent. against 58.8 per cent. in the previous week and 25.6 per cent. same week last year. The market is awaiting President Roosevelt's message to the Congress.

Steel production figures of Jamshedpur works released yesterday are satisfactory but the local market in the absence of professional support ruled easy and steel shares declined further to-day.

The local market still feeling the absence of outside business and inter-Bazar operations fail to have marked effect on the course of prices which continues narrow.

For about the past six weeks the market is fluctuating in a sea-saw state and small ups and downs are taken advantage by jobbers to take quick turns. Those who are looking for a material rise seem tired and show no inclination to increase risks. This state is responsible for the narrow price movement.

The market opened steady and there being no follow up on the buying side prices gradually declined under tired long liquidation. Cotton mill shares were also quiet but Associated Cement shares ruled very steady.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 1,500 and improved to Rs. 1,510 on scattered buying but later on prices declined to Rs. 1,477/8 and finally closed at a net decline of Rs. 20/- at Rs. 1,482/8.

Bombay Dyeing Mill shares opened to-day at Rs. 871/- and with weakness in raw cotton prices, there was increased selling and declined to Rs. 862/- Later on prices rallied to Rs. 867/- on covering. Century mill shares were quiet at Rs. 236/- and Central Indias were placed at Rs. 233/8. Kohinoors were quiet at Rs. 256/- and New Greats changed hands at Rs. 217/8.

Associated Cements being oversold prices hardened to Rs. 114/- and closed at Rs. 113/- on short covering. Andhra shares were quiet at Rs. 1405 and Tata Powers after opening at Rs. 1285 advanced to Rs. 1291 and eased off to Rs. 1283/12. Trams were done at Rs. 121.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1501 and advanced to Rs. 1510. At this level it was reported that steel prices at Calcutta were reduced and under active selling prices declined to Rs. 1477 and closed at Rs. 1482. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 314 and declined to Rs. 308/8. Second Preference shares were quiet at Rs. 159/8.

Bellapur Sugar shares opened at Rs. 183 and improved to Rs. 185/8. Bombay Steams opened at Rs. 227 and declined to Rs. 223. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 493 and closed quiet at Rs. 490/8.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

100	Ahmd. Advance	420 0
200	BOMBAY DYEING	867 8
100	CENTURY	236 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	233 8
100	COLABA	140 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	320 0
1	E. D Sassoon	0 5 0
100	Finlay	118 12
100	GOKAK	152 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	55 0
100	Khatau	117 8
100	KOHINOOR	256 0
150	Laxmi	515 0
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	135 0
250	Model	52 0
50	MYSORE	89 0
200	NEW GREAT	217 8
100	Oosmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	223 0
25	Sassoon Silk	71 0
1,000	Sholapur	3225 0
50	SIMPLEX	77 8
100	SWADESHI	215 0
100	Swan	109 8
500	Vishnu	1210 0
1,000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS.	
50-10	Baroda	115 4
25-50	Central	30 3
500	Imperial	1575 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	383 12
50-100	India	148 0
100	Reserve Bank	115 12
5	Unions	5 13
	CEMENTS.	
100	Associated	113 0
	INSURANCE.	
100-500	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	13 2
20	Mercantile	52 8
15-100	New India	37 8
200	Oriental	4300 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 2
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ah. Old	136 4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,405 0
10	Ajmer	11 14
10	Amalgmd.	12 0
50	Bombay Tram	121 0
100	Bombay Suburban	148 12
10	Broach	10 0
100	Karach.	190 0
100	Poona	170 10
100	Surat	172 8
100	TATA HYDRO	151 8
100	TATA POWERS	1283 12
	RAILWAYS.	
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	953 12
100	C. Province	101 8
100	Dn. Baramati	103 12
100	Gujarat	100 12
100	Mandra Bhon	102 0
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Serajganj	104 0
500	Tapti Valley	757 8
	MINING.	
9	Burma Corp.	6 0
8sh.	Indian Copper	2-2-6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28 12
10	Shivrajpur	46 12
70	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,482 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	308 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	335 0
10	Air Services	8 10
60	BELAPUR SUGAR XD	185 8
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	840 0
150	BOMBAY STEAM	223 0
125	B. BURMA XD.	490 8
50	Bombay Conty. XD.	166 4
8sh.	B. Petrol	3-7-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	81 0
100	I. BLEACHING	123 0
50	Invest Trust	42 8
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	69 0
40	Premier Con.	65 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 4

Bombay Dyeing (871/4) 871 872 865 862 865 867
Century (237/8) 237 236
Central India (234) 234 233 233/8
Kohinoor (257/8) 258 257 256
New Great (217/8) 217 217/8
Simplex (77/8) 77
Swadeshi (216/8) 217 216 215
Associated Cement (111/8) 111/8 112/8 114 113 112/8 113
Andhra (1405) 1405
Tram Ord (120/12) 120/8 121
Tata Hydro (152) 152 151/8
Tata Power (1285) 1285 1291 1287 1282 1283
T Steel Defd (1502/8). 1500 1510 1495 1487 1477 1482
T Steel Ord (313/8) 314 313 311 309/8 310 308/8 309 308/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (160) 160 159/8
Bellapur (184) 183 185 186 185/8
B Steam (227) 227 223
B Burma (492) 493 494 491 490/8
Air Service (8/10) 8/10

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	36
Amr Forn Power Com	3 1/4
Amr Forn Power Gold D 5 per cent	52
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	19
Electric P and Light 7 per cent pfd	37
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	60
Columbia Gas and Elec	7
United Corporation	3
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	67
American Tel and Tel	149
Sun Life of Canada	425
Western Union Telg	23 1/2
Great North Pfd	30
New York Central	21 1/2
Firestone Rubber	24
Firestone Rpbber 6 per cent Pfd	100
Texas Corporation	47 1/2
Union Carbide	89 1/2
Eaton Mfg	24
Gillette Safety Razor 5 p.c. P	51
United States Steel	68
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent pfd	113
Ludlum Steel	27
National Steel	79
Republic Steel	24
United S Smelting	61
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	54 1/2
General Motors	49 1/2
General Electric	43 1/4
Consolidated Oil	9
Socony Oil	13 1/2
Chase Bank	31
National City Bank	24 1/2
Eagle Picher	14
Schenley Distillers 5 per cent P	69

Turnover 1,250,000 shares. Awaiting President Roosevelt's message. Steel production 50 this week against 58.8 last week and 25.6 same period last year.

15	Scindia	18 12
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	46 0
	PREFERENCE.	
5 1/2	Amalgmad (T. F.)	106 0
7	p. c. Andhra Valley	1510 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam XD	283 12
5	p.c Bombay Tram (T.F.)	73 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6 1/2	p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	108 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	97 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	148 12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1603 12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	N 200 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	717 8
	DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102 6
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 4
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 8
7-	p.c. Sholapur	80 8
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108 0

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1939

Hooliganism On Day Of Protest Strike

Police Force Were Sufficient To Cope With Menace, Says Dy. Commissioner

While instances of hooliganism were cited by witnesses at the resumed examination by the Bombay Disturbances Inquiry Committee at the Council Hall, on Wednesday, Mr. Smith, Deputy Commissioner for Divisions, deposed that the real "roughs" had not crossed over the border and stepped into the Labour area.

He adduced that the Police arrangements on the day of the General Strike on November 7, were sufficient and adequate.

The Committee was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice H. J. Kania

A grain-dealer having his shop at Fergusson Road narrated the story of how a crowd of 200 men waving red flags came near his shop and how some men rushed in, overturned the grain baskets and the cupboards and broke them and removed the contents on November 7 the day of the strike.

Witness stated that on the previous day a batch of bare-headed men in "khaki-uniform" and who looked like Deccani "mahars" came to him and asked him to close his shop the next day, as it had been declared a strike-day. Witness replied that he would not do so, as he had nothing to do with the strike.

RED FLAG MEN ON SCENE

The next day upto 9 a.m., it was all quiet. But soon after, a crowd of 200 men waving red flags came to his shop. Some pelted stones at his shop. Women customers who had come to buy grain rushed inside, out of fear. Witness stepped aside and a batch of three or four men ran into the shop. Then the whole crowd closed in upon him.

In reply to a further query, witness stated that he could not identify them. He, however, lodged a complaint with the Police.

Another grain-dealer having his shop at De Lisle Road stated in evidence that on the day of the strike, he was seated near his shop with one door open, because he had been asked the previous day to close his shop by men with red flags and he feared rowdyism, if he did not do so. At about 11-30 a.m., a crowd of 200 men with red flags and shouting "Close Your Shops," came near his shop, picked up a few broken cocoanuts nearby, hurled them at an adjacent shop, dislodging the shop-keeper's spectacles and breaking glass-jars, containing spice and scattering their contents.

After the incident, other shops were closed.

Another grain-dealer whose shop was situated at Parel stated that even when he was removing some of the baskets, preparatory to closing his shop, when he sighted a procession of 500 to 800 men carrying red-flags and shouting "close your shops," he was attacked. Baskets of chillies and baskets of grain were emptied and their contents scattered. In reply to a further question, he stated that he did not know why particular attention was paid to him. He, however, added that other shops were immediately closed.

CHINCHPOKLI SHOPKEEPERS EXPERIENCE.

The next witness who was a shop-keeper having his shop at Chinchpokli stated that he was assaulted on the day of the strike, when he saw in the morning a procession of about 1,000 people.

Another grain-dealer of the same locality stated that a crowd of three to four thousand people came near his shop in the morning of the day of the strike and some people who could not be distinguished from other people caused considerable damage to his shop.

Another grain-dealer from Currey Road stated that he was beaten to unconsciousness on the day of the strike and removed to a hospital where he was treated in the presence of Policemen.

PEDESTRIANS HELD UP

A traffic Superintendent of the B. E. S. T. deposed that he saw in the morning on the day of the strike, when he was on duty between Byculla and Dadar, victorias and motor-cars being held up and cyclists pulled down by men bearing red-flags. He observed that in the "initial stages there was not efficient Police control."

Mr. Khetsibhai Mehta, Joint-Secretary of the Grain Dealers' Association admitted that in his reply to the Committee's questionnaire, he had stated that the origin of the disturbance could be found in the intense communist propaganda of the Red Flag Union. He had got the statements of grain dealers, had read leaflets and other literature distributed prior to the day of strike and it was his impression that the trouble arose as a result of the propaganda.

GRAIN-DEALER'S EVIDENCE

To further queries, witness stated that he had not moved in the labour area of the city, but he had moved from Dadar to Kurla and he had seen that women and other mill workers were stopped on the road. Their efforts did not.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1).

A batch of workers who tendered evidence before the Bombay Disturbances Inquiry Committee on Tuesday.

LIFT BAN OF SECRECY

Manu Subedar Urges Open Dealing In Trade Pact With Britain

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The need for the publication of the reports of the non-official advisers to the Government of India in connection with the Indo-British trade negotiations is emphasised by Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Central), in the course of a statement to the Press.

Mr. Manu Subedar says this has become necessary in view of the threat of Lancashire interests to boycott Indian cotton, if the terms asked for by them are not made available.

LIFT BAN OF SECRECY

The protracted negotiations and the continuance of the Ottawa agreement terms have done much harm to this country. It would not be right for Government to spring the news of an agreement, with voluminous papers in connection with it, as a surprise on the Legislative Assembly. Since the Lancashire representatives have been freely talking about all sorts of details, the least that could be done is to lift the ban of secrecy and silence from those who were called upon to tender advice to the Government of India in this matter.

The modification of preferences between Britain and India on account of the Anglo-American trade agreement and on account of other agreements, which England has already concluded, or is negotiating, will have to be taken into consideration. The issues relating to Indian shipping on the one hand, and to the exchange ratio on the other, may be kept aside and apart by Government, but cannot be ignored by any Italian publicist. Provincial Governments in India can secure compulsory curtailment of the area under cotton as a reply to any threat. India must resist any political pressure to force on her a pact, which is not demonstrably in her interests.—A. P.

HUMAYUN KABIR'S OPTIMISM

Bengal May Have Congress Coalition Ministry In February

MIDNAPORE, Jan. 3.

The opinion that there was a great possibility of a coalition ministry being formed in Bengal of the Congress and other progressive parties by the middle of February next, was expressed by Prof. Humayun Kabir in the course of an interview to the "United Press."

Asked about his view on the recent controversy on the 'lingua franca' of India, Prof. Humayun said that the 'lingua franca' of India should be Hindustani with Roman script.

His attention being drawn to the recent report that the Muslim League was going to form its branches in all villages of Bengal, Prof. Kabir said he was doubtful if this would actually be carried out.—United Press.

LEAGUE LEADER JOINS CONGRESS

BURDWAN, Jan. 4.

Dr. Abdul Khaleque, a sitting member of the Burdwan District Board, and Assistant Secretary of the local branch of the Muslim League, has severed his connection with the League and joined the Indian National Congress by becoming its member.

Dr. Khaleque has submitted his nomination paper as a Congress candidate from a general constituency for the ensuing Sardar Local Board election.—United Press.

WORKERS GET MORE WAGES

Settlement Of Strikes In Bareilly

BAREILLY: Jan. 3.

A settlement between the strikers and the managements of the Bobbin Turpentine Mills and the Western India Match Factory at Olutterbuck Gunj has been effected. Workers numbering 2,000, who had been on strike for nearly three weeks, resumed work this afternoon. The match factory agreed to raise the wages by one anna and give an assurance that there would be no victimisation and that the Workers' Union would be recognised.

The Bobbin Factory management have also agreed to a wages' increase by six pies a day and a minimum daily wage of six annas nine pies in the Turpentine Mills was accepted, while no victimisation was assured.—A.P.

BILKHA GETS 16 LAKHS LOAN

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: Jan. 4.

It is understood the Bilkha State has received a loan of Rs. 16 lakhs from one member of the Jamnagar royal family.

Mr. Virawala, it is learnt, interviewed to-day Resident Gibson.

The State Councillors also held a meeting.

LONDON:—Lord Meston, President of the Liberal Party Organisation, told the Geographical Association's Conference in London that it would not be surprising if Federation is not to be accomplished for some considerable time as so many are opposed to it.—Reuter.

Employers Must Be Free To Cut Wages

Minimum Wage Standard Is Not Applicable To Indian Conditions!

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

"We accept the principle of the living wage standard, but it is unpractical in India. It cannot be applied in India. Wherever it has been applied, Labour is homogeneous." Thus said Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai giving evidence before the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee which commenced its sittings here this morning.

The view that the Bombay Presidency would cease to be a great Textile Centre, if the present tendency to increase workers' wages continued, was expressed by Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai.

He said that because of strong organised Labour, the Ahmedabad Textile Industry paid the highest wages of all industries at any place in India. Voicing his opposition to any increase in the present wage level, he declared that any such increase would only diminish to that extent the protection which the Industry at present enjoyed.

Replying to the Chairman Mr. Kasturbhai said that if profit was double, wages should not necessarily be double. He, however, agreed that there should be some minimum wages based on various factors.

A living wage was possible only by levelling up lower income and by levelling down higher income. Efficiency might or might not be increased with the increase in the living standard. "If we go beyond below a certain margin, efficiency will certainly go down. Efficiency would not however, suffer if labour is now paid less than what it is at present being paid."

Mr. Kasturbhai opined that an Indian worker had reached the maximum of his efficiency. According to the witness question of minimum wage should be confined to sweated labour and to the place where labour was unorganised. a minimum wage was unnecessary in Ahmedabad because of the agreement regarding wages reached between the Labour Union and the Millowners. In Ahmedabad wages were higher than the any other textile centre because of the strong labour organisation.

Mr. Kasturbhai contended that the protection granted in India was not to foster the industry. It was discriminatory protection. If wages were raised, so much would be taken off from the protection. Internal competition which was greater than foreign competition largely took away the benefit of protection. He emphasised that employers should be permitted to reduce wages if the level of protection was reduced.

Replying to Mr. Gadgil witness said that if the present tendencies of increase in wages were allowed to continue, Bombay Presidency would cease to be the main centre of cotton industry. He agreed to a minimum wage below which a worker should not be paid. It was desirable that the living wage should be fixed.

Replying to Mr. Brelvi witness added that the Lancashire industry had deteriorated because of the higher wage [illegible] Boycott and protection were the principal factors that gave encouragement to the Indian industry. There was no scope for reduction at the top.

In answer to Mr. Sakerlal Balaibhai witness said that our All-India enquiry would be preferable to a provincial one to go into the question of minimum wage. The question of a living wage standard should be applied universally. It should be applied by the Central Government first on Government employees. "If it was applied provincially we would lose our market." At this stage the Committee adjourned till the afternoon.

Resuming evidence in the afternoon Seth Kasturbhai said that he had no objection to living wage, if it could be shown that the industry was able to pay.

In the present state the industry was less prosperous than five years ago. Ahmedabad is paying higher rates per unit of work.

Replying to Mr S. D. Sakalatwala witness said that looking to all sorts of taxes that the textile industry had bear on stores, practically there was no protection. It must be obligatory on workers to give a good days work and efficiency in relation to his wages. Barring steel workers, the City was paying highest wages of all industries in all provinces.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

The reason why there were many strikers in the city, despite organised union was that during the past few years, there was spread of communist ideals among workers. After some more questions on working of night shifts the committee adjourned.

INQUIRY ORDERED

Death Of Undertrials In Ganjoti Jail

HYDERABAD (Dec.) Jan. 4.

In connection with the reported death from cholera of four undertrial prisoners in Ganjoti Jail (Paigah Estate a Government Communique states:—That the Government have been pleased to order an enquiry which will be carried out by Mr. Amir Ali Khan, first Taluqdar of Osmanabad and Mr. R. C. Iyengar, Deputy Director General, District Police.

It is understood that the enquiry will start work immediately on receipt of the Government orders.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE HAND OF POWER

IT'S SPOOKY, HINSPECTOR! THAT BLOOMIN' HANDPRINT WASN'T THERE TWO MINUTES AGO!
PROBABLY SOME PASSERBY DID IT ACCIDENTALLY...
WE'LL CHECK UP THE FINGER-PRINTS, DONAVAN! THIS MAY BE INTERESTING!
10-4
THAT WAS A NEAT LITTLE TRICK ON WADE---AND IT'S ONLY THE BEGINNING!
WASH ROOM
IT'S SHINN! HE WASN'T DROWNED! BUT WHAT IS HE PLOTTING?....

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